# The Columbian.

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## H. C. FRICK SHOT.

THE CARNEGIE CHAIRMAN ATTACKED BY A RUSSIAN ANARCHIST.

On last Saturday a man named Alexander Bergman obtained admission to the private office of H.C. Frick, manager of the Carnegie Steel Company at Pittsburg.

A moment later a pistol shot and the sound of a scuffle created a panic in the office. Two more shots and Mr. Frick's shouts for help brought them to their senses and they rushed to the rescue,

FRICK SATURATED WITH BLOOD.

The clerk found him grappling with his assailant, whose clothes were saturated with blood from the millionaire's hands. Mr. Frick had Beerkman by the throat and pummeled him until he fainted from loss of blood. Beerkman made a rush for the elevator which had just stopped on the second floor, but there his progress was stopped by a dozen hands, and he was held until the police arrived. Inside and outside there was great confusion and excitement. The carpet and furniture were saturated with blood, and so was Mr. Frick. Messengers and the telephone were hurriedly used to bring physicians.

Dr. Joseph Dickson took charge of the wounded man about an hour after the shooting. The patient was removed into one of the offices in the rear of the building and seemed to be resting easy. He was perfectly conscious and talked with those of his friends who were admitted to his room. The physicians soon extracted one of the bullets that had lodged in Mr. Frick's back. They then directed their attentiou to one of the other wounds. Shortly before five o'clock the physicians sent out word that Mr. Frick was considered out of danger, all the bullets having been extracted.

THREATS OF LYNCHING BERGMAN.

Bergman was taken by two policemen to the corner of Wood and Fifth avenue, where he was hustled into a patrol wagon. The most intense excitement reigned. Cries were heard of "Shoot him down." Some growled, "Let him have what he gave Frick," while a more conservative element stepped forward and helped keep the assassin from mob violence. A large crowd followed the patrol wagon to the central police station. When the lock-up was reached the police were compelled to shut the gates to the yard to keep out the people. The prisoner was pale and so much exhausted from excitement that he could not answer the usual questions for several minutes. He was taken into the cell department and put in a cell. Bergman's curly hair seemed to be standing on end and his sallow complexion was bleached to an ashen whiteness. He was covered from head to foot with blood and seemed proud of his deed.

Bergman told the officers at the Central station that he lived on Forty-second street, New York, but refused to give the number of his residence. He said he was a compositor on a New York paper and that he came to Pittsburg on Thursday and had been staying at the Merchants' hotel, on Water street. He at first declined to give his nationality, but later said he was a Russian Jew, and that he was proud of it.

When Bergman was asked why he attempted the murder he replied:

"That's a queer question to ask."

DYNAMITE IN HIS MOUTH.

After Berkman was stripped of all clothing and a new suit of clothes put on him, orders were issued not to permit any one to see him. He had in his possession when arrested a common plated cigarette box, with six cigarettes in it. He also had thirteen thirty-eight calibre bullets on his person. The prisoner had also a cheap plated silver watch, which was twenty minutes slow and which stopped shortly after he was arrested. He was very uncommunicative. and it was only after persistent questioning that anything was elicited from him.

A second examination of Berkman was made by the police surgeon and the inspector and two dynamite cartridges were found in his mouth. The desperate man refused to let them be taken out without a fierce struggle, during which he had to be choked until he was black in the face before he gave up the explosives. When Dr. Mercer was examining him he thought there was something wrong with his mouth and the doctor asked him to open it. This he refused to do until forced, and in so doing the cartridges were found.

It was evidently the man's intention to explode them in his mouth and kill himself in the same manner as Anarchist Ling, the Chicago Haymarket rioter, who was condemned to death, but who committed suicide in prison. The caps attached to Burgman's cartridges would not work and the scheme failed.

### MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

A private in Co. K. Tenth regiment named Iams, on hearing of the attempted assassination of H. C. Frick called for "three cheers for the man who shot Frick." Lieutenant Colonel Streator of the same regiment overheard the remark, and ordering out the whole regiment he repeated the words and asked the man who had used them to step forward. Iams at once complied, but refused to apologize. Col. Streator ordered his arms taken from him, the buttons cut from his coat, and then strung him up by the thumbs until he became unconscious. His clothes were then taken from him and he was given some overalls and an old coat, and after shaving one half of his head and beard, he was drummed out of camp. Major General Snowden approved of the action of Col. Streator. Iams, who lives at Waynesburg, and his friends now propose to prosecute all who had a hand in the treatment received by him. While his conduct is most highly objectionable, both as a soldier and a citizen, it is not certain whether the military officers acted entirely within the limits of their authority in punishing him as they did, and the matter is likely to get into the courts for a final determination. It would seem as though the man should have been given a hearing before receiving the severe punishment inflicted upon him.

### ARGUMENT COURT.

Argument Court met Friday afternoon 22d inst at 2 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, all the Judges being present.

Upon petition Alfred E Mood was appointed guardian of Martha E. McKamey. Bond to be given in the sum of $600

Emma Wintersteen vs. Chas. Wintersteen, petition for divorce. Subpœna awarded.

In the estate of Margaret J Brittain, deceased, petition for investment filed. Investment decreed.

The hotel license of E. P. Albertson, of Sugarloaf township, was transferred to Fred Gretz, of the same place.

A petition was filed by the County Commissioners requesting the Court to appoint a tax collector in Centralia borough and Conyngham township.

The petition for a road in Centre Twp. near Allen Shellhamer's, was presented and filed.

In regard to changing the return days, the following order was made by the Court: "Now, July 22, 1892, it is ordered and directed that after the month of August, 1892, the first Monday of each and every month shall be a return day, for the return of writs and processes of every kind as provided by law and the rules of Court.

BY THE COURT."

"Now, July 22, 1892, John G. Freeze, Esq., J. B. Robison, Esq., Grant Herring, Esq., H. M. Hinckley, Esq., and James Scarlet, Esq., are appointed a committee to revise the Rules of Court of the 26 Judicial District, so as to conform with the foregoing order. BY THE COURT."

In the estate of N. B. Creasy, deceased, petition for the sale of the real estate for the payment of debts. Sale of tract No. 20 was ordered.

Upon motion of R. R. Little, Esq., Henry H. Paul, Jr., of Philadelphia, was admitted to practice in the several courts of the county.

Mary A. Burns appointed Guardian of Robert and Maud Burns.

Clinton Hartman upon petition was appointed Guardian of Edna May, Albert B., Olive and Matilda, minor children of G. W. Hartman, deceased.

In the estate of Joseph Watts, deceased. Sale of real estate ordered.

A. W. Jones appointed trustee f the fund of Alice Kline and W. H. Whitenight was appointed trustee of the estate of William Whitenight, deceased.

Sale of real estate ordered in the estate of William Helwig, deceased.

In the estate of Rebecca May late of Bloomsburg, Sale of real estate ordered.

In the estate of John Whitenight deceased. Petition for partition filed.

In the matter of a road in Benton twp. near H. F. Everett's, on motion a rule was granted to show cause why the proceedings, vacating a portion of the road shall not be annulled and set aside.

Adjourned to Aug. 8 at 2 o'clock p. m.

The speech of Hon. A. L. Fritz which appears in this issue, is printed by request.

## COLUMBIA COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SUPT. W. C. JOHNSTON.

It is encouraging to report that the past year has been one of progress all along the line of school work. The schools of the county, as a whole, have given general satisfaction, although in many districts the work was crippled on account of epidemic diseases.

Six school houses were erected during the year: one in Benton, one in Conyngham, one in Fishingcreek, one in Main, and two in Sugarloaf.

The house in Benton is a two-story, two-room frame building supplied with patent desks and slate blackboard.

The one in Conyngham is a two-room, one-story frame building and is also supplied with slate surface and patent desks.

The others are one-story, one-room frame buildings and supplied with similar desks and blackboards.

All these buildings reflect credit upon the boards of directors under whose supervision they were constructed.

It is a pleasure to report that marked improvements are being made in the furniture apparatus in all schools and that more care was given to the out buildings and the grounds, however the latter should have decidedly more attention.

A number of schools had entertainments charging a small admittance fee. The money thus secured was invested in books as a nucleus of libraries

Fifty seven of our schools have libraries—some of them large and good, others small but interesting and useful Seventy two of the schools have unabridged dictionaries and in a few others the teacher's is used.

Directors begin to realize that it is not only desirable but necessary that each school have a good dictionary. At the last meeting of their association this subject was considered and it is believed that next year an unabridged dictionary will be put into most of the schools not now having one.

Jackson last year, *the first district in the county to do so*, furnished all text-books free of cost to all pupils. Conyngham furnished all the readers free. Other districts are considering this subject. Conyngham has made a move in the direction of district supervision by having Prof. B. F. Kelley, principal of the Locust Dale Schools, devote part of his time to supervising all the schools of the district.

Our teachers with few exceptions are faithful, conscientious, and progressive. It is believed that they have done more regular careful professional reading during the year than ever before. As a result their work has been more practical and thorough.

Nearly all teachers holding the lower grade certificates attend during vacation either the Normal at Bloomsburg, the Seminary at Millville, the Academy at Orangeville, or other schools for teachers. The Normal graduates usually continue their studies and professional reading and thus keep in touch with the times.

Marked improvement is observed in instruction especially in reading, language and primary work.

Much of the teaching has not and does not insure to pupils that practical knowledge of arithmetic, grammar or language, and the ability to read intelligently and intelligibly that it should.

While instruction should do far more than this for pupils yet if it does less it is not a success.

Lack of proper apparatus in some schools, irregular attendance of pupils, and a prevailing tendency among pupils in the rural schools to pursue but two or three subjects, are three things that seriously cripple the work.

The first can be removed by the action of various boards, and be it said to the credit of the directors that they are manifesting more attention in this direction than heretofore and the necessary apparatus will doubtless be supplied as the funds of the districts warrant. The second may be remedied by the co-operation of parents, directors and teachers which co-operation is usually secured if earnestly and prudently sought by teachers.

The third is more difficult to remedy. The greatest efforts and the best work sometimes will not awaken an interest among some of the larger pupils for more than two or three subjects. But the small ones—those to take the place of the larger pupils a year or two hence may be so instructed that they will not be satisfied with the knowledge their older brothers and sisters deemed sufficient. The small children of our rural schools should receive more attention and better instruction. While there is no evidence that such has ever been attempted here yet it is believed that a carefully arranged course of study for the country schools would, if followed, benefit them.

The High Schools of Berwick, Bloomsburg, Catawissa and Centralia sent out a number of graduates reflecting great credit upon the principals and teachers of these schools. Eight were graduated from Bloom, fifteen from Berwick, three from Catawissa, and five from Centralia.

The Bloomsburg High School deserves special mention in this connection from the fact that it graduated its first class this year which fact is the best evidence of the progressive spirit of directors, principal, and teachers.

The Normal school is in a very prosperous condition. Over ninety were graduated this year. The attendance at this school has so increased that it has been necessary to make a number of improvements, prominent among which is the remodelling and beautifying of the auditorium. More buildings and greater teaching force are required. The teachers have been secured and the buildings will be completed before the close of another year. They comprise a well equipped gymnasium, additional class-rooms, a new chemical and physical laboratory, and dormitories for one hundred and fifty additional students.

Notwithstanding the fact that many schools were closed, sometimes for two or three weeks, on account of sickness of pupils or teachers which necessitated much more travelling yet all were visited—two hundred and eighty nine visits being made during the year.

The annual meeting of the directors was well attended and unusually interesting. The discussions were practical.

Each year the directors seem to take greater interest in the schools.

They are more careful to select good sites for school houses, to erect substantial and comfortable buildings, to supply suitable furniture and apparatus, and are more cautious in engaging teachers.

One hundred and sixty schools reported having been visited by directors at the time my visits were made; therefore it is safe to conclude that two hundred of the two hundred eighteen were visited by directors during the year. This is a great improvement over last year and indicates that the schools are receiving closer attention.

A careful examination of the Annual Reports of secretaries shows that in nine districts of the twenty five (twenty six now as Millville is a borough) the average salary of male teachers was the same as last year; in twelve districts the average salary of lady teachers was the same; in three districts the average salary was less for men, and in six districts was less for women; in twelve districts the average salary was greater for men and in seven, greater for women.

The highest salary per month paid to any male teacher was $117.64, the lowest $20.00; the highest salary per month paid to any lady teacher was $45.00, the lowest $20.00.

The greatest increase per month in salary to male teachers was $17.64; to lady teachers was $5.00.

From the same source we find that the tax rate for school purposes in fourteen districts was the same as last year; in six districts the rate was increased and in five districts it was decreased.

That the highest tax rate was thirteen mills and the lowest two mills.

It is also ascertained that the cost of schooling each pupil per month in three districts was the same as last year, in nine districts was less, and in thirteen districts it was more.

The greatest cost per month for schooling each pupil in any district was $1.55, the lowest cost was $0 64.

Nine successful local institutes were held during the year: at Benton, Berwick, Buckhorn, Centralia, Espy, Mifflinville, Millville, Numidia, and Orangeville. These meetings were well attended and accomplished much good. Brief accounts of each were given in the monthly reports.

The county institute was a success. It was divided into three sections for the morning sessions which gave general satisfaction.

The address of welcome was delivered by Fred Ikeler, Esq.

The instructors and lecturers present were Hon. D. J. Waller, Jr., Dr. G. M. Philips, Supts. Walton and Harman, Profs. J. P. Welsh, J. G. Becht, W. H. Butts, E. K. Richardson, and Jerry March, Rev. Russell H. Conwell, Dr. A. A. Willits, Dr. G. M. Philips (in place of Col. McClure, absent on account of sickness) and the Boston Ideal Banjo Club.

It is with sorrow and regret that reference is made to the death of two of our young and progressive teachers, Miss Clara Teple of Catawissa and Miss Blanche Geddis of Bloomsburg. Both were graduates of the Bloomsburg Normal School; the one a member of the class of '91, the other a member of the class of '88. Both were women whose christian characters exerted ennobling influence in their schools and among those with whom they lived. Both were greatly loved by their pupils and mourned by large circles of friends and acquaintances.

Several school houses will be erected, a number will be repaired, new furniture, and more and better apparatus will be placed in many schools before the next year's work begins.

The Bloom directors will remodel the Fifth Street school house making it an eight room building and will have it heated and ventilated by the Smead, Mills and Company's improved system.

In several of the districts the boards have lengthened the term. This has been done in Benton, Berwick, Briarcreek, Catawissa, Greenwood, Madison, Montour, Orange, Scott, and Millville Borough begins with an eight month term.

In many districts the salaries of teachers have been increased and all making some improvements such as the directors consider best at this time.

In conclusion my thanks are gratefully tendered to the Department at Harrisburg for advice, to the press of the county for ever-ready support given, to the directors and citizens for their great kindness and aid, and to the teachers for their uniform courtesy and hearty co operation.

### ESPY.

Mrs. Price and son from Ashland, are at present the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rice.

Quite a number of our town folks contemplate taking in the picnic at Central on Saturday.

Miss Sayers of Millertown is at present visiting her aunt, Mrs. M. A. Blosser of this place.

The wind storm which passed over this place on Tuesday afternoon, caused considerable havoc among fruit and shade trees, as well as giving some of our people a general scare.

The festival which the M. E. Church proposed holding in the park at this place on Saturday evening, has been postponed until some near time in the future, due notice of which will be given.

Hayes, youngest son of T. F. Hayman of Birdsboro, but formerly of this place, died at his home on Saturday morning last, and was brought to the Creveling cemetery for interment on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. C. R. Miller of Plymouth who has been staying at this place with friends for some time, returned home on Monday, taking with her, her young brother Frank Trump, who expects to remain at Plymouth during his vacation.

Quite a number of our town people have invested in new wash machines lately, at least such appears to be the case, as a machine can be seen setting on the back porch of nearly every other house in town, and look when we will, we can see one or the other of the agents who are at present stopping at the hotel at this place, travelling up or down one side of the street or the other with a "Sunbeam" on a wheelbarrow.

A pleasant gathering took place at the home of Miss Delia Geisinger on Friday evening last, in the form of a Leap year party. It was attended by a large number of young people of this place, also from Bloomsburg and Milton. Miss Lillie Redeker and Belle Ruckle, Earl Creveling and James Miller acted as waiters and ushers, and performed their duties with as much ceremony as would have given credit to persons twice their age. In short all reported a pleasant time and declared it to be *The party of the season*.

A mad dog was killed in Towanda one day last week, before it had a chance to bite anybody. With a thousand dogs in Bloomsburg it will be surprising if one or more of them are not affected by the extreme heat of the weather and become rabid. Up to this time the only precaution taken by the town authorities is to pass an ordinance imposing a tax on dogs, which is virtually a dead letter. The tax law should be enforced, and every dog should be required to be kept muzzled.

### Thanks.

We offer our sincere thanks to the unknown party who so kindly remembered us by sending a freezer of ice cream and some cake, to our camp.

NIMROD CAMPING CLUB.

### PERSONAL.

Miss Grace Neal is visiting in Towanda.

Sheriff Moury has appointed his son Michael as deputy sheriff.

Thos. P. Hanley and Charles P Elwell spent last Sunday at Lily Lake.

Mrs Pennepacker of Philadelphia is spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. W. S. Rishton.

Judge and Mrs. Ikeler went to Proctor Inn on Wednesday, to escape the intense heat.

Miss Annie Maize returned from Chadron, Nebraska, last week Friday, after an absence of ten months.

William Dennis has left the employ of Glasco Cameron, and gone to New Jersey to spend the summer. He expects to return in September.

Dr. E. F. Smith of Goshen, New York, is the father of a baby boy which was born on the morning of the 21st inst. Mrs. Smith was formerly Miss Mildred Knorr of Bloomsburg.

Hon. C. R. Backalew is summering at Proctor Inn and Ganoga Lake. He came down to Bloomsburg on Monday, but owing to the intense heat prevailing here, he went back on the first train.

Miss Maggie Rutter returned home from Nebraska last Saturday night, after an absence of nine months She gave her parents a very pleasant surprise as they did not know she was coming.

Mr. Oscar E. Weidman of Easton is visiting his brother O. T. Weidman of Minneapolis who, together with his wife and daughter have been the guests of Jacob Dieffenbach for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Butler and Mrs. C. W. Funston have sold their lot on Normal Hill, adjoining J. R. Townsend's, to Prof. C. H. Albert for $2,000. Mr Albert intends to build a residence there.

The tax in Bloomsburg on female dogs is two dollars a year, under Town ordinance number three. It is further provided that such dogs shall not be permitted at any time to run at large in the town limits, and in case any are found running at large, it shall be the duty of the constable to kill or have the same killed as soon as practicable, for which service he shall receive a compensation of one dollar from the town.

Several such dogs have been running at large in town within the past week.

The ordinance further provides that owners of dogs (male) shall pay a tax of one dollar for the first dog, and two dollars each for every dog above that number owned or kept by one person.

Only 219 are returned by the assessors as being owned in this town, though everybody knows that there are over 1,000 dogs here. Assessors will be expected to perform their duty in this respect more fully hereafter.

### NEW POLLING PLACES.

The order of the Court fixing the polling places in Bloomsburg, designates the corner of Fifth and West streets for one of the new districts, and Wm. Giger's hotel for another. Under the new ballot law the county commissioners are required to provide suitable polling places for the general elections, but as we read the law, this does not apply to delegate elections. As there is no place at the corner of Fifth and West where the delegate election can be held, and no arrangement has yet been made for the use of a room at Giger's, the members of the Standing Committee must make some other provision for those districts. Chairman Townsend has suggested that the election for the two lower districts be held at the court house, and the other two at the Town Hall. This would be as good an arrangement as can be made at present.

A number of men have been arrested at Homestead on a charge of murder, for the death of the Pinkerton men at the beginning of the trouble. As an act of retaliation, Manager Frick will be arrested on the same charge at the instance of the Amalgamated Association as soon as he is able to leave his home. The situation grows more complicated day by day.

The intense heat of the past week was the hottest during the past ten years or more. On Tuesday it brought the mercury to 104 in the shade in some parts of the town. In Philadelphia nine persons died on Tuesday from the effects of the heat, and many were prostrated. In many places work was suspended, as the men could not endure it.

## A BASKET OF CHIPS.

"I declare! It does beat all natur' where that woman got her tongue. It grows wuss an' wuss, seems if!" and old Farmer Barber seated himself wearily on an old hogshead out in the barn.

A domestic storm had been brewing for several days, and now it had suddenly burst, and in its fury Matilda, the daughter of the house, had been decidedly worsted.

Matilda was an only child, but living at Farmer Barber's was another young girl, a niece, whom Mrs. Barber said "was like an own daughter."

The observant neighbors said there seemed to be quite a difference in the treatment of the two girls. Tillie, as she was generally called, took a great deal of time to attend to her curling papers, and never very much time to spend upon domestic duties, while poor little Mollie gave very little heed to personal adornment except to keep herself tidy.

But then, Mollie's hair would curl anyway. She had no use for curl-papers.

This summer the Barbers were taking city boarders "for a change," Mrs. Barber said, but the neighbors said it would come a little nearer the truth if she had said "for the change."

Among them old Mrs. Wainwright had come to stay for the summer. It was necessary she should be somewhat economical this year, but her reduced circumstances seemed affluence to the poor people at the farm.

Tillie, who dearly loved finery, regarded her as a princess, unmindful of the fact that her gowns were a little passe, and made herself as agreeable as possible.

Tillie did not care to propitiate Mrs. Wainwright so much for that lady's own sake as for the sake of the very interesting nephew who accompanied her.

But Mollie, with a correct interior sense of the fitness of things, regarded Mrs. Wainwright as an ill-bred woman, quite unlike her nephew in manner.

Halstead Wainwright brought his aunt there and went away directly, but returned in a week's time to see if the place suited her. He thought he would remain a couple of weeks himself. And then Tillie primped more frequently and spent all her time in dressing in her coarse finery to attract Halstead Wainwright's attention.

Mollie worked harder that ever, and when she was tired, heated and flushed, the brown rings of hair curled about her lovely face and pressed closer about her dainty ears, as if trying by their caresses to comfort her a little.

One day Tillie had arrayed herself in her best and sat upon the front piazza ready to give Halstead a smiling welcome when he returned from a ramble in the woods.

He had already come in, but this fact was unknown to her. He was seated in Mrs. Wainwright's room, and this is what Tillie heard him say:

"I declare, Aunt Wainwright! It's a shame the way folks here treat that poor Mollie! She was up before 5 o'clock hard at work, and has been working all day—not an hour for rest! She looks ready to drop! And there's that lazy Tillie, sitting round in her finery and never seeming to care about Mollie!"

"Yes, that is so," said Mrs. Wainwright. "Mollie seems to be a nice, civil girl enough, though she doesn't make of me as Tillie does."

"Good reason why—she can't get a chance to make of anybody! But I guess if it wasn't for Mollie's busy fingers you wouldn't fare as well as you do."

Halstead pulled a rose in pieces impatiently and continued: "If Mrs. Barber would put a kitchen apron on Tillie and set her to work there would be some sense in it. Mollie would make a better figure in the parlor. She's pretty—Mollie is."

Tillie sat transfixed with rage, but she dared not move just then. At that moment Mrs. Barber's shrill voice rung out:

"Now, Mollie, you hurry up an' go an' pick up some chips to set the kittle bilin', an' while that is doin' you jest take down them clothes on the line, cause you know 'tis 'most time to get supper!"

"There it is again!" exclaimed Halstead. "Chips and clothes—clothes and chips! They will kill her if she stays here much longer. I'm going out to help her," and he rushed out of a side door into the back yard, where Mollie, with a tired, patient face, stooped over her basket, picking up chips.

"Will Miss Mollie allow me to renew the days of my childhood? I used to pick up chips for my grandfather when I was a little lad. I don't think I have forgotten how."

He took her basket from her and gently, but with a very decided movement, led her laughingly to a chopping block.

"There," he said, making her seat herself, "rest yourself while I fill the basket."

For a moment she sat there, watching Halstead's shapely hands as he quickly gathered up the chips, flashing his brown eyes merrily upon her.

Her fears overcame her evident pleasure at his kindness.

"Indeed, I must not stay here any longer!"

"Why not?" he asked.

"Because Aunt Barber won't like it!"

Even as she spoke the basket was piled high, and he placed it on the kitchen doorstep.

Wiping the dust from his hands, he said, "What next?"

Molly shook her head remonstratingly.

"Oh, the clothes! Here, I'll help you take them down!" And he actually began tugging at a sheet fluttering its whiteness in the gentle breeze.

Mollie began to laugh, but didn't see how she could prevent those strong arms from doing what they chose. She hoped Tillie wouldn't see them.

But Tillie did. She had gone behind the vines at the end of the piazza and watched the proceedings.

She could no longer keep silent. She rushed to her mother and exclaimed:

"Ma! Ma! Do just look at Mollie! She's carrying on at a great rate with that young man! Actually coaxed him out to help her pick up chips! And now she has got him at the clothes line! My! I never saw such a shameless flirt! Didn't I tell you you'd find out some day what she is?"

Tillie was flushed and angry—angrier than even her mother had ever seen her before.

Mrs. Barber hurried to the kitchen window. Yes, there they were, Mollie blushing and laughing, while Halstead looked as if he were enjoying himself decidedly. There was an ominous silence in the kitchen for a few moments. Then Halstead deposited the basket, piled high with snowy clothes, upon the doorstep to keep company with the basket of chips, and, lifting his hat gracefully to Mollie, disappeared by the vine-covered porch. They heard the back gate click and thought he had gone out. Not so. He still stood near, thinking of pretty Mollie.

"You shameless critter!" cried Mrs. Barber. "Is this what I have brung you up for—to go an' flaunt yourself under our very eyes, a-flirtin' with Tillie's lover in that way? Oh, I saw you, you horrid gal, a settin' your cap at him an' coaxin' him out to pick up chips!"

Mrs. Barber paused to catch her breath.

"I ain't a-goin' to put up with this a day longer, you selfish, good-for-nothin', lazy critter! You pack up this very night an' leave this house to-morrow mornin', rain or shine! Do you hear?"

Mollie's bright face paled.

"Oh, Aunt Barber, what have I done? I'm sure I haven't done anything wrong. I never meant to. And, truly, I've worked as hard as I could. I don't want Tillie's lover or anybody's lover," moaned poor Mollie, "and I will go to-morrow; I will not stay here any longer."

Mollie turned to go upstairs. Her tears were blinding her eyes. She did not see Halstead, but he had entered the door and stood, pale and stern, listening to what they were saying. Tillie's angry sobs were sounding through the room.

"Mrs. Barber"—Halstead's voice was low with concentrated anger—"Miss Mollie is not to blame. I went out there uninvited. Don't blame her for what I did."

He turned abruptly towards Mollie.

"Please come here, Mollie," and he held his hand towards her.

She shook her head feebly and groped for the latch, still blinded by her tears.

"Come!" This time there was something almost imperative in his tone. "I want to speak to you."

She passed out the open door into the porch, while Tillie jumped up and shut it with a vigorous bang.

"Mollie," said Halstead, "she said you should go away from here. I wish you would, and come to me. I love you, dear, though I have only known you so short a time. Are you afraid of me?" he asked, as she shrunk from him a little.

"No," she said, softly.

"Will you trust yourself to me, Mollie? Surely I can't use you any worse than Mrs. Barber!" He smiled a little at the last words. Somehow Mollie felt like smiling, too.

"Now, come around here to Aunt Wainwright's room and talk this over." And Mollie went.

It was arranged that they should all leave the next morning, "rain or shine," as Mrs. Barber had said, and that Mollie should stay with Mrs. Wainwright until Halstead took her to their home. It was Mrs. Barber's comments upon the abrupt departure of the trio which led Farmer Barber to repeat his exclamation:

"I declare! It does beat all natur' where that woman got her tongue?"—Chicago News.

### The Mysterious Machine.

Wlimo had never seen a wheelbarrow before, and was much exercised as to how to set it in motion. He began by facing the wheel, catching hold of it with both hands and trying to pull backward. Seeing the wheel would not turn, he let go and took fresh observations. It dawned upon him at once, for the native mind is quick, that as the barrow had two arms it required two men to lift it, and he hallowed for one of his mates to come to his aid.

They both tried to get within the arms of the barrow, one man laying hold of the left arm with the left hand, while the right encircled his fellow's waist, whose right hand had hold of the other shaft, while his disengaged hand was bound around Wlimo's neck, and they were prettily yoked; but they covered no ground, and bye and bye tripped each other and fell pell-mell over the wheelbarrow, which of course, turned over. Then after an hour or two Wlimo understood how to wheel this barrow.—Cape Times.

### Hops in Alaska.

Those who are accustomed to think of Alaska as a land of snow and ice will be surprised at the proposed plan of turning it into a large hop plantation. This enterprise is projected by a syndicate of Oregon hop dealers. They have bought considerable territory near Fort Wrangel, and expect it to be the coming hop market.

The reasons which encourage the syndicate to hope for success are many: The summer, though short, is almost tropically hot, and it is believed the season is long enough for ripening the hops; land is very cheap, to be had almost for the asking; labor costs but a trifle; the soil requires little preparation; the hops could be gathered for half the price paid in Oregon; the freightage would all be in sailing vessels, which is cheapness itself. These are strong inducements, and if the first is true, the prospect, certainly, has everything in its favor. Hop growers will watch the new experiment with interest.

"What is the baby's name, Ada?" was asked a bright little girl. "George Henry Thompson." "Why, I thought you were going to name him for your father." "We did, Thompson," was the convincing reply.—Youth's Companion.

### EDUCATIONAL.

There are 5,399 whole and 1,821 fractional school districts in Michigan.

The public schools of St. Louis give employment to over one thousand teachers.

There are 530 women students in the University of Michigan, distributed throughout all the departments.

In one of the public schools of New York city there are 710 children, all but ten of whom are of foreign birth and language.

Embossed books, for the use of blind persons, have been prepared in more than two hundred and fifty languages and dialects.

In Paris the common public schools are provided with medicine cases, and instructions are given for the use of the remedies.

The New York Legislature passed a bill making the teaching of music in the public schools compulsory. Governor Flower vetoed it.

Jacob Gould Schurman, Cornell's new president, is yet a few years under forty, but a noted scholar. Twenty odd years ago he was a clerk in a grocery store on Prince Edward Island.

Cornell University has given presidents to three universities—Schaefer to Iowa, Jordan to Stanford and Andrews to Brown. Eight members of its Faculty have declined college presidencies.

The School of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania is to have a "traveling scholarship in architecture," with an income of $1,000, which will enable the holder to study the best models in Europe.

It appears from the official records that last year articulation was taught to no less than 4,245 pupils in American schools for the deaf. In a large number of these cases the infirmity dated from birth, and was inherited.

Mrs. Sidgwick has just been appointed Principal of Newnham College, University of Cambridge, England, to succeed the late Miss Clough. Mrs. Sidgwick is a sister of the Right Honorable A. J. Balfour, leader of the House of Commons, and a niece of the Marquis of Salisbury.

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

There are thirty ordained colored clergymen in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The American Sunday School Union since its organization has established 86,000 Sunday schools.

"The Guild of Reformers of the Methodist Episcopal Church" is the name of a new organization.

It is said that the Church of England has an income of $1,000,000 a week.

In Ireland there are about 1,155,000 Protestants and about 4,000,000 Roman Catholics.

A Chicago woman, Mrs. Anne O'Neill, has given $10,000 for the erection of a church for the use of colored Catholics in that city.

The annual contributions to foreign missions of the evangelical church are as follows: European societies, $3,852,549; native contributions, $796,315; American societies, $4,180,642; native contributions, $507,883; total, $11,337,349.

There is no missionary in Afghanistan, with her 6,000,000 people. Annam with 5,000,000, has only Roman Catholic missionaries. India has one missionary to 275,000 people; Persia, one to 300,000; Thibet, one to 2,000,000.—Missionary Review.

The minister who makes himself a specialist as a temperance reformer, or an anti-Romanist, or a champion of the laboring classes, or a crusader against tobacco, or a defender of the Sabbath, practically ceases to be a minister of the Gospel of Christ. He may be all of these and so subordinate them to his message, which proclaims the redemption of men and of society through Christ, as not to narrow his calling. He can not be any one of these exclusively and remain in truth a Christian minister.—Congregationalist.

The Episcopal Church in England has 34 bishops and 24,000 other clergymen; in the United States, 61 bishops and 3,800 clergymen; in Ireland 13 bishops 1,807 other clergymen, and in Canada, 24 bishops and 1,300 other clergymen; in Asia, 13 bishops and 713 other clergymen; in Africa 13 bishops and 350 other clergymen; in Australia, 21 bishops and 269 other clergymen, and in Scotland, 17 bishops and 280 other clergymen; in scattered dioceses 9 bishops and 120 clergymen—a grand total of 189 bishops and 32,729 other clergymen.

### ART AND ARTISTS.

Mme. Sara Bernhardt will contribute a painting to the women's gallery of pictures at the Columbian Exposition.

The sculptor, R. H. Park, has an order for a statue to surmount the Colorado exhibit at the Columbian Fair, and it is to be made of solid silver.

The collection of pictures shown during the Congress of the National Art Association in Washington, is said to have been the best and only exhibit of American art ever given in that city.

Charles Francois Feler, the Belgian painter, stands on a different footing from any other painter in history. He was born without arms, and his work has been done exclusively with his feet.

There are five fan-painters in Europe—Albert, Cheneviere, Houghton, Eugene Ciceri and Lasallez—whose work commands very large prices, fans painted by them selling for from $125 to $500 each.

"The Society of American Fakirs" is an organization of clever New York artists who held their second annual exhibition at the Art Students' League. It is a mock show of funny caricatures of paintings which have attracted general attention the previous year.

A young lady who made such an unexpected and brilliant success by her painting of "A Yard of Roses" sailed for Europe last month. A large combination of lithographers will pay her expenses as an art student in Paris, during which time it will have the profits of her brush.


PHILLIPS'.

*The shade of a parasol is a very acceptable thing in the summer months, but the reputation of Philips' cafe and Bakery cannot be thrown in the shade at any time the year round. Bread and cakes fresh every day. We are sole agents for Tenney's fine candies: Ice Cream always: Catering for parties and weddings a specialty. Special terms to regular boarders in the Cafe.*

M. M. PHILLIPS & SON.

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**Hay-Fever Sufferers**

Should read our new 112-page book on the treatment and cure of Hay-Fever and Asthma. Sent free on application.

"I have been a sufferer from Hay-Fever and Asthma from birth—26 years. I have tried all remedies that came to my notice without permanent relief. I am pleased to say that your medicines certainly cured me to stay cured.
W. L. Weagen, Roslindale, Boston, Mass."

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LATEST PATENTS—BEST IMPROVEMENTS. WITH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SUSPENSORY.

Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from overtaxation of brain, nerve forces, excesses or indiscretion, as sexual exhaustion, drains, losses, nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, general ill-health, etc. This electric belt contains Wonderful Improvements over all others, and gives a current that is instantly felt by the wearer or we forfeit $5,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state.

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Health and Vigorous Strength GUARANTEED in 60 to 90 DAYS. Send for large illustrated pamphlets, sealed, free by mail. Address

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No. 319 Broadway, NEW YORK.

**KEMP THE ARTIST.**

Makes now the finest PORTRAITS and CRAYONS. Is having his Gallery remodled and fitted up in fine style, and the only first class north light in the county.

**12C ABINETS $1.00.**

Also having a wagon on the road fitted with the latest improvements for taking in views, Portraits and Tintypes, will call at your door without extra charge. Reserve your photos as we carry a full line copying samples till we call at your place.

Drop us a postal card and we will set a day to call on you.

Gallery Main St., next to St. Elmo Hotel,

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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Dr. Parker's Ginger Tonic cures the worst Coughs, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Debility, Kidney Complaints, Female Troubles, &c. Sold by Druggists, or Express, $1. Trial size 10c. Dr. Parker's Cough Cure, 25c. & 50

## BITS OF INFORMATION.

China claims to have made the first sugar.

Clocks are regarded as curiosities by the Hindus.

There are nearly 85,000 Germans in Kansas.

From 90,000 to 120,000 hairs grow in a human scalp.

A silk-worm's thread is one-thousandth part of an inch.

The number of Jews in Russia to-day is about 5,250,000.

The Australian dog and the Egyptian shepherd dog never bark.

A child of three years old is half the height it will ever reach.

A good sewing machine is supposed to do the work of twelve women.

An ornithologist says that birds frequently commit suicide.

The earth is the greatest distance from the sun on the morning of July 6.

The average age at which women marry in civilized countries is set down at 25.5 years.

The combined debt of all the nations in the world amount to more than $30,000,000,000.

Kansas is one of five States in which the mother has absolute control of her children.

Lake Erie produces more fish to the square mile than any body of water in the world.

The hottest place in the United States is in Arizona, along the line of the Southern Pacific.

Two-thirds of the Chiefs of Police of American cities are Irishmen by birth or extraction.

During the last ten years there have been 856 negroes and 378 whites lynched in the South.

The Jerusalem artichoke, a native of Brazil, was introduced into this country in the Seventeenth century.

London existed long before the Romans visited England. Its name is derived from Llyn-Din, "The Town on the Lake."

In the Chinese language the same word may be either a noun, adjective, verb or adverb. The language is monosyllabic.

A photographic chart of the heavens is in preparation. Within four years it is thought that 25,000,000 stars will be mapped.

It is estimated that over 100,000,000 of people now speak the English language; ove 69,000,000 German, and over 41,000,000 French.

Professor Marshall tells us that the oak in a general way requires to grow from 120 to 200 years before it is fit to cut for large timber.

The earth at the equator moves at the rate of a mile in 3.6 seconds, four-tenths of a second slower than the velocity of a cannon ball.

The frog, owing to its peculiar structure, cannot breathe with the mouth open; and if it were forcibly kept open the creature would die of suffocation.

The editor of this department owns a copy of a geography which was published in 1542. One of the main plates is a mermaid with a double tail.—St. Louis Republic.

The Red Sea is for the most part blue. It gets its name from the fact that portions of it are covered by minute animalculæ which dye the surface of the water red where they float.

Mount St. Elias, in Alaska, was put down ten years ago as being something over 14,000 feet high. The very latest reports show it to be between 18,000 and 19,000 feet in height.

The Steinways are making a sounding-board for a piano of aluminium as an experiment. If successful, this will greatly reduce the weight of the ponderous household articles.

The custom of kissing hands as a mark of respect is said to be the most ancient and the most universal. From the remotest times, through the ages of Greece and Rome to the present day, it has existed.

Forks were not introduced into England before the reign of James I. The English derived this piece of refinement from the Italians. The use of forks was at first much ridiculed in England as an effeminate piece of luxury.

A gentleman in Ireland recently, on cutting open a potato at dinner, found in the center a half sovereign, around which the vegetable had grown. Though discolored, it was in a good state of preservation, and is now a pretty ornament to a watch chain.

Nearly all the royal personages of Europe are cousins, and not very far removed, as it has been laid down by a German genealogist that every crowned head of Europe, barring Turkey, is descended from one of two sisters who lived about 150 years ago.

There are many people now living who will have only one birthday to celebrate for nearly twelve years to come. This strange circumstance is due to the fact that they were born on February 29th, and to the further fact that the year 1900 will not be a leap year.—New York Tribune.

It now turns out that the Atlantic, and not the Pacific, is the higher of the two oceans, and that in place of the difference in level being hundreds of feet, as has been affirmed, the surface of the water on the east side of the Isthmus is exactly six and one-half feet higher than it is on the western side.

The sun gives six hundred thousand times as much light as the moon; seven thousand million as much as the brightest star, and thirty-six million as much as all the stars combined. In size the sun equals one million three hundred thousand earths, but, owing to its smaller density, its weight equals only three hundred thousand earths.

The length of the ancient cubit was the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger. Recent investigation proves that the Roman cubit was 18.47 inches in length. The Greek 18.20. The Hebrew varied from 24.34 to 22.08, the variations being due to age and locality. Some Biblical scholars believe that Noah's Ark measurements were cubits of about three feet.

## The Grand Lama's Palace.

IT IS REACHED BY FIVE LADDERS AND HOLDS A HUGE IDOL.

From Murray's Magazine.

Potala, precipitous in many places, rises within the confines of the outer city of Lhasa in the northwestern quarter. It is heaped up in the most fantastic style with halls and storied temples and monster tombs; but, on looking up from the foot of these heights, the whole series seems conjoined into one vast structure, surmounted by five gold-plated rectangular domes of great size.

The chief erection is the P'o-dang Marpo, or "Red Palace," a building carried up to the height of eleven stories and which is ascended from story to story by means of wooden ladders with broad but difficult steps. This is the central edifice round which the others climb and cluster. The lower stories are built against the sheer face of the aclivity.

After passing up a steep path avenued by trees you arrive at the principal or eastern doorway of the whole establishment. Here first is a long hall, up which you may ride on pony back if you choose. The hall is garnished on either hand by long rows of massive prayer cylinders, which, placed like barrels on end on well-oiled pivots, can easily be made to revolve with a touch as you pass along.

Each barrel has within it wound compactly on the iron axle passing from top to bottom, innumerable lengths of paper, on which has been stamped many thousands of times the well known formula, "Om Mani Padme Hum"—the special invocation to the Bodhisattwa Chenraisi, and therefore to the Grand Lama, who visibly impersonates him. At the end of the hall are broad stone steps, which mounts to a paved landing where stands an obelisk. You are now again in the open air, and two long flights of steps, hemmed in by the outer walls of other buildings, ascend up the face of the hill to the ground floor of the Red Palace.

Thence the ladder climbing commences. Five long ladders, one after the other, have to be scaled, passing up through dark and mysterious vaults—really vestibules to the neighboring buildings—some with weird-looking passages conducting who shall know whither? At the top of the fifth ladder things seem brighter, since now you enter the more habitable portion of the palace comprising suites of rooms, set above set.

On this floor, in an adjoining apartment, are the lower limbs of an elephantine image of Jhampa, the Buddha to-come. He is seated on a platform in this room, and his figure is of such colossal proportions that it passes up through the floors of the two other stories above this one. Altogether the image is said to be about seventy feet high. When you have reached the third floor of the upper portion of the palace you may walk around and gaze upon the monster head and shoulders of the gilded Buddha.

All orthodox visitors on their way up perform solemn circumambulation around the legs, the body and the shoulders respectively, once on each of the three floors through which this effigy has been reared.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is recommended by physicians as the only sure blood purifier.

## The Depth of Unwisdom.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"I am afraid that young Cadgley is not as bright as he might be."

"Bright? He doesn't even know enough to know that he does'nt know anything."

Take good care of your beard and keep it clear of gray hairs so as to retain a young look by using Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers.

"Tired All the Time,"

Is the complaint of many poor mortals, who know not where to find relief. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses just those elements of strength which you so earnestly crave, it will build you up, give you an appetite, strengthen your stomach and nerves. Try it.

HOOD'S PILLS act especially upon the liver, rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

## Ought to Be Grateful.

From the Washington Star.

"Come to think of it," said Willie Wishington. "I saved my fathah a gweat deal of money."

"How?"

"By not being twins."

I have been a great sufferer from dry catarrh for many years. I tried many remedies, but none did me so much benefit as Ely's Cream Balm. It completely cured me. M. J. Lally, 39 Woodward Ave., Boston Highlands, Mass.

After using Ely's Cream Balm two months I was surprised to find that the right nostril, which was closed for over twenty years, was open and free as the other, and can use it now as I could not do for many years. I feel very thankful.—R. H. Cressengham, 273 18th St Brooklyn. 7-22-2t.

## TAKEN IN.

**How a Rich Baron Purchased a Handsome Porcelain Service.**

Among the various admirable productions of taste which the guests of Baron Rothschild never fail to admire is a magnificent service of porcelain of singular beauty, elegance of shape and finish, and remarkable for the artistic richness of its paintings.

The way in which the baron became possessed of it is worth relating.

One day an old man, careworn, wrinkled, feeble, and apparently tottering on the verge of the grave, presented himself before Baron Rothschild, soliciting the honor of an interview with the famous banker.

The old man was so aged, so poor, and had altogether so dejected an aspect, that the baron was immediately impressed with a compassionate feeling toward him, which feeling became one of lively interest on learning that he was a Jew.

It is well known that the Israelites are very charitably disposed toward all their brethren. The aged visitor took from his bag a rich and beautiful plate, so splendidly wrought that the baron admired it exceedingly and became greatly delighted with it.

"Sir," said the patriarch, "will you buy this of me? I have the whole set, and it has struck me that a service so beautiful cannot find a more fitting place than in the mansion of the prince of financiers."

"It is indeed very fine," said the baron. "How much do you want for the service?"

"Look you," said the old man, "I am bowed down with many years and have not long to live. I am poor, and wish to end my days in comparative comfort. Will you, in exchange for this valuable set of porcelain, give me an income for life of one hundred francs a month? It is not much money for you, and I am so old."

The baron looked at the poor man, examined the plate again, and after a few minutes' reflection said:

"Well, be it so. Here is the first payment. Send me the service and give me your name, that I may have it entered in my treasurer's books."

The splendid set of porcelain was delivered the same day to the baron, and in a month afterward, while he was seated in the counting-house, a man entered and asked for the second payment of the promised income. But the man was young, scarcely thirty years of age, of a vigorous constitution and great muscular development, and looked as if he would live for a hundred years.

"But you are not the man?" exclaimed the astonished banker.

"Excuse me, baron," said he, "I am indeed the man."

"But you appeared at least eighty years old," said the baron.

"But, sir, I am only thirty."

"In fact, I thought your venerable appearance did not belie your assertion."

"I have wonderfully recovered, thanks to your generosity."

The baron laughed heartily and gave orders for the payment of the money, exclaiming,—

"Ah, you are an excellent comedian, and have taken me in thoroughly."

"I am probably the first who has done so," answered the Jew, politely bowing to the millionaire.

For several years Baron Rothschild paid the monthly allowance, but then this porcelain service is so exquisite that he saw no reason to complain.

### Tremendous Power of Roots.

The tremendous power of a pushing root is a subject for marvel. It will lift tons by the swelling of its slender trunk, or rend rocks with the power of dynamite, but silently and invisibly.

The pertinacity and force of plants is occasionally shown in the great cities in this wise. Some old residences have vines many years old, climbing up their weather beaten brown fronts. Their roots are deep in the tiny front garden plot, and their tendrils were at first trained up slender cords to the iron balconies on the first floor. These slender green things twined in and out of the iron railings of the balcony like little serpents, till they reached the vertical wall which, nothing daunted, they began to climb.

Little by little the tender green stems changed to hard woody tissues which swelled into flat plaits to accommodate itself to the bars of the iron railing through which it had woven itself. But the accommodation was only formal, for, swelling steadily, the vine trunks appear to day to have become as large as a man's arm, and the iron rails which were its earliest support, have been broken in twain by their ungrateful dependents.

Another singular example of the pertinacity of the roots is heard from a neighboring State. A drain pipe seemed to be choked. Investigation showed that a threadlike shoot of a tree root had penetrated one of the minute pores of the clay pipe; once inside the drain the tendril found such luxurious nourishment that it grew and divided into branches which wound themselves in coil on coil until finally passage in the drain was completely choked up.

It is said that bucketsful of tangled filaments were taken out of this pipe, which measured only eight inches in diameter, while the skeins originated in a single threadlike filament, back through which coursed the abundant nourishment to push on the growth of the maple tree above ground.

### Suez Canal 3,000 Years Ago.

The idea of a canal along the present route of the great Suez was considered practicable and excavations were actually commenced upward of 2,500 years ago, and in the time of the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, 278 years before Christ, the union of the two seas was perfected. The canal was a small affair, of course, compared with the present waterway, but was sufficient for the war galleys of the time. It is a historical fact that Cleopatra, after Actium, tried to escape by that route, but was prevented by the fierce Arabs.—St. Louis Republic.

A NEW $12.00 SUIT SALE ON

TOO LATE in the season now to sell all of our Spring and Summer Suits at a profit; so they are yours at a loss. But it is not too late to wear them. You can wear them three months this year and five next. You see, it will pay to buy now. Men's and Young Men's $25, $22, $20 and $18 Homespun, Cheviot, Worsted and Serge Suits for $12.00. All sizes, hundreds to pick from and not an old garment in the lot. All new and manufactured by us this season. Great bargains in large and small Boys' Suits.

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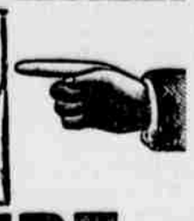
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

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Only the best work done. Finest effects in light, and shade; negatives retouched and modeled for superior finish. Copying viewing and life size crayons.

Over H. F. Clark & Son's store.

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SPRING TONIC

And Blood Purifier

Proves its worth with the first bottle. It is Popular as a Tonic, Popular as a Blood Purifier, Popular to take as it is agreeable to all; Popular for Children, as it acts readily and leaves no bad results; Popular in prices, as it is within the reach of all. Manners' Double Extract Sarsaparilla is for sale by all Druggists. Only 50c a bottle.

FIFTY DOLLARS for LIFE SCHOLARSHIP.

No other School can do as much for Young Men and Women as

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You pay us $50. We educate and assist you to a GOOD SITUATION. Can you ask more? Circulars free if you name this paper.

ACME BLACKING is cheaper at 20 cents a bottle than any other Dressing at 5 cents.

A LITTLE GOES A LONG WAYS

because shoes once blackened with it can be kept clean by washing them with water. People in moderate circumstances find it profitable to buy it at 20c. a bottle, because what they spend for Blacking they save in shoe leather.

It is the cheapest blacking considering its quality, and yet we want to sell it cheaper if it can be done. We will pay

$10,000 Reward

for a recipe that will enable us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. This offer is open until Jan. 1st, 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

*Old furniture* painted with

PIK-RON

(this is the name of the paint), looks like stained and varnished *new furniture*. One coat will do it. A child can apply it. You can change a pine to a walnut, or a cherry to mahogany; there is no limit to your fancies. All retailers sell it.

VIOLA CREAM

*The Chain* of evidence is now complete—that DR. HEBRA'S VIOLA CREAM is the only preparation that positively does all that is claimed for it. It removes Freckles, Liver-moles, Blackheads, Pimples, Tan, and all imperfections of the skin, without injury. A few applications will render a rough or red skin soft, smooth and white. It is not a cosmetic to cover defects, but a cure, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price 50c. At druggists; or sent by mail. Send for testimonials.

G. C. BITTNER & CO., TOLEDO, - - OHIO.

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DOLLARS OFF.

*When you want a suit of clothes, a new hat, gloves, neckwear and gents' furnishing goods, you should look for the place where you can get just what you want, in the latest styles, at reasonable prices. A few dollars off is always an object, and I am now making up spring and summer suits from a large assortment of goods, to suit all customers, at prices as low as are consistent with good work. Good fits guaranteed. The latest thing in straw hats are now here. Light as a feather. A beautiful line of neckwear, and summer shirts. Accurate measures taken for silk hats.*

*Next door to First National Bank. Bertsch, The Tailor, Bloomsburg, Pa.*

GRATEFUL;—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

## A CONVINCING ARGUMENT.

**The Tariff Lesson at Homestead Must Open the Eyes of Workingmen.**

The Homestead affair is the most powerful and convincing argument that can be made to disprove the assertion that there is no relation whatever between tariffs and wages. The Homestead argument is so plain that he who runs can read and readily discover that the tariff tax enables the manufacturer to receive a higher price for his product, ostensibly for the purpose of paying high wages to employees. Having had the price of his articles increased by legislation, does the manufacturer sit down to figure out his excess of profits by reason of this special legislation, and then divide it with his workmen? No, of course not. The manufacturer goes into the market and employs his labor at the lowest possible price. That price is fixed by the law of supply and demand and labor unions, without any regard to the tariff, and every employer of labor in this country does the same thing because it is good business management. When men offer to work for two dollars per day, what manufacturer pays them three dollars because he is receiving special benefits? The spectacle of a mass meeting of workingmen, such as was held at the east front of the capitol, passing unanimously a set of resolutions calling attention to the fact that in the face of an increasing tariff tax the wages of employees have been reduced 50 per cent., shows plainly that many workingmen are opening their eyes and ready to condemn what they heretofore accepted as a blessing.—Columbus Post.

**The Infant Industry and the Workingman.**

—New York World.

**Common Sense About Protection.**

The benefits of protection are something like the sea serpent—they are always somewhere else. The average protectionist believes that the tariff raises wages. If you ask him how it raises his wages he will reply that it does so in an indirect way by improving the condition of some other person. Now there is a widely accepted principle to the effect that the tail cannot wag the dog. If the persons whose wages are directly affected by the tariff very greatly outnumber those who have nothing to do with tariff taxes, except to pay them, they may set the standard for the whole community; but if the direct protected classes form an insignificant minority of the total population it is clearly impossible for them to fix the rate of wages for the majority. It is of the first importance, therefore, to know how many people are engaged in producing the things that are supposed to be protected by the tariff as compared to the number of people whom the tariff does not and cannot affect except to their injury.—San Francisco Examiner.

**Harrison Using Taffy.**

Ben Harrison has evidently been looking over Ohio and is alarmed at the unsatisfactory condition of the party machinery and the lack of harmony among those who should be his party friends. In a conversation with Hon. W. H. Enochs on the situation in Ohio, he said he "recognized Governor Foraker as a brilliant, able man, for whom he entertained only feelings of respect and the warmest regard. He made similar remarks in regard to others who had actively opposed his nomination."

This would seem to indicate a change of heart on the part of the president.—Columbus Post.

**"And So It Will Continue."**

In their efforts to return that distinguished corporation attorney and "political" greaser, John C. Spooner, to the United States senate, the Republicans of Wisconsin are apparently determined to Mexicanize that hitherto peaceful and orderly commonwealth. Ever since Spooner's involuntary retirement to private life, a little more than a year ago, the earth has been, in the opinion of the average Wisconsin Republican, out of its orbit. The wind has blown steadily from the wrong direction and the sun has failed to rise at the right point.—Chicago Herald.

**The Despicable Force Bill.**

A force bill emanating from the Republican party is simply a declaration of war upon the white people of the south. Fortunately such oppressive measures against the liberties of the people are not indorsed or approved by a great body of the people of the other states of the Union, and the most of them will vote against it and for Cleveland.—New Orleans Picayune.

**"Two Good Men."**

Heretofore Mr. Wanamaker has been considered the only truly good man of Mr. Harrison's administration, but since Mr. Quay's World's fair Sabbath amendment we are bound to count two good men.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

**"A Fair Exchange," Etc.**

Steve Elkins should run for governor of West Virginia and trade himself off for Harrison votes. The West Virginia Democrats would do most anything rather than have Steve for their governor.—St. Louis Republic.

**A "Personally Conducted" Campaign.**

By the selection of Mr. Carter to be chairman of the national committee it has become more than ever evident that Mr. Harrison intends to superintend his own campaign through personal agents.—Buffalo Courier.

# The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

## The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1827. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

—PUBLISHED BY—

ELWELL & BITTENBENDER

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

At Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

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All communications should be addressed to

THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1892.


FOR PRESIDENT
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
of Illinois.

### STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE.
GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie.
THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Tioga.
JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia.
THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin.
DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel G. Thompson, | Clem't R. Wainwright, |
| Adam S. Conway, | Charles H. Lafferty, |
| W. Redwood Wright, | George R. Guss |
| John O. James, | William Nolan, |
| James Duffey, | Charles D. Breck, |
| S. W. Trimmer, | Samuel S. Leiby, |
| Azur Lathrop, | T. C. Hipple, |
| Thomas Chalfant, | W. D. Himmelreich |
| P. H. Strubinger, | H. B. Piper, |
| Joseph D. Orr, | Charles A. Fagan, |
| Andrew A. Payton, | John D. Braden, |
| Michael Leibel, | Thomas McDowell, |

J. K. P. Hall.

### Call For County Convention and Delegate Election.

The Democratic voters will meet at the several places for the holding of the general elections in their respective districts, on Saturday, August 6th, 1892, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m., and elect delegates to County Convention, and vote instructions for the persons there to be nominated, subject to the rules of the Democratic party of the County. The Delegates elected will meet in County Convention at the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, August the 9th, 1892 at 11 o'clock a. m. and place in nomination one person for member of the U. S. House of Representatives for the Seventeenth District, two persons for members of House of Representatives of the State, and transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

J. H. MERCER, Secretary. JNO. R. TOWNSEND, Chairman.

George Shiras Jr., of Pittsburg has been confirmed as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The new war cruiser Columbta, launched last Tuesday at Cramp's ship yard, is said to be the most formidable vessel afloat. It cost the government $2,725,000. and is 400 feet long. It can overtake the fastest steamer, and can steam around the world without recoaling.

Judge Pershing has been renominated by the Democrats of Schuylkill county, and it is said that his defeated competitor, John W. Ryon, has announced himself as an independent candidate. Judge Pershing has served two terms, but is still a man of vigor and good health. He is one of the ablest Common Pleas Judges in the state, and ought to be re-elected, and doubtless will be.

The only contest in County politics thus far is for representative on the North side of the river. Mr Tewksbury has no opposition from the south side. On the north side Hon. A. L. Fritz, who served in the legislature in the sessions of 1885, and 1887, and Guy Jacoby Esq. of Bloomsburg, Gen. C. M. Blaker of Greenwood, and R. G. F. Kshinka of Briar Creek are contesting for the nomination, and each will no doubt present his claims with increasing vigor as the campaign draws to a close. It is to be hoped that no attention will be paid to eleventh hour campaign falsehoods, which are some times indulged in.

Ex-Democratic State Chairman Elliot P. Kisner has about decided to be a candidate for the State Senate in the Twenty-first district before the Luzerne Convention, soon to meet. Colonel J. Ridgway Wright, the county chairman, and Captain Brodhead have been in the field some time, but there is a disposition to give the nomination this year to the Fourth Legislative district, where the Democrats roll up big majorities. Four years ago Senator Hines had a majority of 1,254 in a total vote of 27,376. Mr. Kisner is classed as in favor of a division of the county, the new county of Hazle, with Hazleton city as the county seat, and they are fighting him close at the Wilkesbarre end.

### WORLD'S FAIR NOT BANKRUPT.

Some ignorant or malicious person started the report that the World's Fair is bankrupt; that it had drawn its last cent and used its last postage stamp. And this false report has been published in hundreds and probably thousands of newspapers. It is still spreading, and naturally is doing the Fair harm. The fact is that the Exposition has now $2,500,000 cash in bank and about a million more in sight. It has not had, at any time for a year and a half, less than a million dollars to its credit in cash, and has had as much as $8,000,000 at one time. During the last six months the money has necessarily been expended rapidly for constructing the great Exposition buildings. About three-quarters of a million a month has been paid out for this purpose. A like expenditure will be necessary for several months to come, and more money will be needed by October. The bulk of the receipts of the Fair from admissions, etc., will not begin to come in, of course, until the Fair opens. It is in order to tide the enterprise over until that time that the Government has been asked to advance $5,000,000. The most conservative estimate of the Fair's receipts and expenditures places the former about $4,000,000 in excess of the latter. There need be not the slightest fear of the Fair being bankrupt, or even of its becoming "hard up" if the Government gives the aid which has been asked and which is confidently expected. Should such aid not be given, the public can rest assured that Chicago itself, though it has raised almost 11,000,000 and ought not to be expected to do more, and will put its hand deeper into its pocket and will provide enough money to carry the Fair through to the grand success which it is determined it shall be and which it certainly will be.

The Fair is not bankrupt and will not be bankrupt. The only foundation for the injurious report referred to is the fact that the National Commission, or supervising body, has expended all of the money which the government appropriated for its expenses for the current year. That body does not provide the money for constructing the buildings, gathering the exhibits, or otherwise putting the Fair in complete condition for the inspection of the public. This is done by the World's Columbian Exposition," or local Chicago corporation. The Fair will be dedicated and open on time, and all bills will be paid.

### LEGISLATIVE FIGHT.

The Legislative fight on the north side of the river has developed, as usual, into a fight between the two rings. These factions are bound to elect their men or "bust" the party. It is a known fact that no one need run for an office unless he belongs to one of these rings, and in most instances their candidates are men who can be used in more ways than one, and often against the people's interests as well as the principles of the Democratic party.

Personally we have nothing against either of the Bloom candidates for the legislature, but we do decidedly object to this boss rule. This factional fighting is getting worse each year, and is always so arranged that a man who will not stoop to ring rule is "frozen out" by being told that he is "not in it." We think this "eating crow, or dog," at every primary election is about played out.

Bloom, we think, is not entitled to all the offices. They have the Senator, and to give them a member every time is giving the lion's share and putting too much power in the wrong place. But, happily, there is a good chance now of defeating these rings by voting for R. F. Kshinka, of Briarcreek, a gentleman of ability and integrity, and who is abundantly able to discharge the duties of that office. Mr. Kshinka has proven by the determined stand he took for Pattison when a delegate to the Scranton convention that he is a man who *will* represent the wishes of the people regardless of bulldozing or boodle, and since he is outside of these rings we think every democrat who is in favor of throwing these factional fights of the Bloom rings overboard should give Mr. Kshinka his support. He would be a credit to the party and a faithful servant at Harrisburg. Will you help accomplish this?

ANTI-RING.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

As Mr. Kshinka is unable to see every voter in the county on account of his farm duties, an impression prevails, which is much fanned by over-zealous office seekers and their friends, that he is a foreigner from Poland. This is very wrong. He was borne in our neighboring county of Sullivan, his father being a native of Berlin, Germany, where this family resided for generations. x

11

Remember that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is extracted from the Honduras root, which only of Sarsaparillas has the true alterative properties. Also, that it is a highly concentrated and powerful medicine, and hence its wonderful results in all forms of blood disease.

## Speech of A. L. Fritz,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 27TH, 1887, ON THE EQUALIZATION OF TAXATION.

[The bill passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate.]

MR. FRITZ. Mr. Speaker, the equalization of taxation between all classes of persons and all classes of property is a subject worthy of the consideration of this House. Session after session of the Legislature, petitions and memorials have been presented from all parts of the State, and perhaps more requests have been made by the people of this Commonwealth for a change in our system of taxation than for any other object. The farmers and real estate owners in my section of the State are almost unanimously in favor of some measure that will more equally divide the burdens of taxation. I therefore ask the indulgence of the House for a few minutes upon this question. While it will be admitted that it is impossible to make an exact equalization of taxes upon persons and property, no one will deny that there could be a more equal division than our presetn tax law gives us.

There is no subject before the Legislature that more directly and deeply interests the people than taxation. It cannot be denied that great inequalities exist. The burden for local taxation for county, school, poor and road purposes falls almost entirely upon real estate. Unequal taxation, and other discriminations has greatly depreciated the value of farm land and real estate in general in this Commonwealth I have heard it said that if we do not exempt certain classes of personal property and certain industries from taxation that they would be driven out of the State—I might say out of existence. But there is another class of taxpayers that these burdens fall heavily upon—more heavily than any other in the State. I mean the farmers and real estate owners. According to the Constitution of the State "all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects." The burdens of taxation should be equalized between all classes of persons and all classes of property. The high and low, the rich and poor, should be taxed in proportion to the valuation of their property.

The capital of the farmer and real estate owner is taxed four or five times as much as the capital of corporations. This is certainly an unwarrantable and unjust discrimination, oppressive to real estate, and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and natural equity. It would seem, if any distinction were made, that it should be in favor of that form of capital that is most productive—in favor of the hard working, laboring classes of this Commonwealth. But all that we ask is there should be an equalization, as near as may be, of the burdens imposed on each form of property. The farm lands and real estate in general are suffering to-day from the onerous burdens of taxation, and the cry for its relief comes to us from a class in the community whose appeals should be carefully considered—the owners of homes and the tillers of the soil. The irregularity is too great against the large majority of tax-payers of this Commonwealth—the farmers and laborers—and a change must come sooner or later.

Those who have made the subject a study, are almost unanimous in the opinion that corporate and personal property has not and does not bear a fair share of the burdens of taxation. Hon. J. Simpson Africa, Secretary of Internal Affairs gives the total value of real estate in this Commonwealth at one billion, six hundred and ninety-seven million dollars (1,697,000,000.) The total value of personal property, which is far below its real value, is one billion, four hundred and sixty-three million dollars ($1,463,000,000,) which includes corporation stock, corporation loans, national and State bank stock, county loans, municipal loans and money at interest. But there are other classes of personal property that are not included in this list. So that the estimated aggregate value of personal property is equal if not higher than that of the real estate. The Auditor General claims that there are four hundred millions of dollars held by corporations that is not returned, and for which no tax is paid. This sum added to the figures just given shows that the value of personal property is more than two hundred millions of dollars greater than the value of real estate. The estimated total tax paid on real estate in this Commonwealth, is thirty millions, three hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars ($30,395,000), and the estimated total tax paid on personal property is five millions nine hundred and sixty two thousand dollars ($5,962,000.) Now, if personal property paid the same mill rate as real estate it would pay twenty-six millions, one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars (26,113,000,) or would exceed the amount it now pays by twenty millions of dollars($20,000,000,) according to the amount returned of each class of property. But if the total value of all property in this Commonwealth is returned as it should be, and the total amount of taxes paid is about thirty-six millions of dollars, real estate should pay eighteen millions of dollars, or twelve millions less than it now pays, and the corporations and all classes of personal property, should pay the same amount, or about twelve millions more than it now pays. Now, if the figures given by the Auditor General and the Secretary of Internal Affairs are correct, and I think no one can dispute them, in order to equalize as near as may be, the taxes of this State between all classes of property, something should be done by this Legislature toward giving the relief asked for by the great mass of farmers, real estate owners and laborers of this Commonwealth. It has been estimated that monied capital earns about five per cent per annum and that real estate earns about two and one-half. If two men should have five thousand dollars each to invest, the one purchases a farm and the other invests his money in corporate stock or some other class of personal property. There is no doubt but that the farmer pays about five times as much tax as the person who has his money invested in personal property. Is there any doubt that the burdens of taxation are unevenly divided?

The bill under consideration does not propose such a radical change as illustrated by the figures which I have just given you. These figures were based upon the statistics and facts given by those officers who have charge of the finances of this State, and cannot be disputed. It is, therefore, our duty as representatives of the people of this great Commonwealth, to give heed to the demands made by the great majority of citizens of this State—the largest class of property owners. They have been knocking at the doors of this Legislature, ever since the session opened, and they are still waiting to be heard on this question—hoping and expecting that some relief at least, will be given them. Every unbiased student of our financial policy will admit that there is an unfair division of our taxes at the present time. This inequality is apparent to all. Now, sir, knowing these facts, is it not our duty as Legislators to place upon the statute books some law which will make a more equal division of these burdens?

The farm and the workshops should bear their proportion of the public burden; so should the corporations, the bonds, the stocks and other monied capital and personal property of the State. The practical operation of our present law is that the corporations and personal property in general pay but a small proportion of our taxes, which adds to the burdens upon real estate, while the latter is taxed without regard to the actual interest of the owner in it. This presents a proper subject for action, and the suggestion that real and personal property should be placed upon an equal footing, for all purposes of taxation, is worthy of most serious consideration

I might give you illustrations of men who are worth from twenty-five thousand to one hundred thousand dollars, who have all their money invested in corporations or other personal property, and who only pay a small occupation tax, or perhaps, a tax upon a horse. Why, sir, Mr. Speaker, the farmers, the mechanics, the laborers, who own small homes, and all other classes who have the bulk of their money invested in real estate and who constitute more than four-fifths of the citizens of this Commonwealth, are asking us to pass some law in reference to making a more equal division of these burdens. It cannot be denied that money owners do not pay one-fourth as much in proportion to the amount of property or income as the owners of real estate, which, in the present as in the past, bears the heavy burdens of local and municipal taxation, The property of a corporation is no more sacred than a farm or the small home of the laborer. Both are property and are protected by the laws which surround them. Should not each bear its share of the burdens of State and local taxation in proportion to their value and income? Shall we throw aside and refuse to listen to the requests of three-fourths of the taxpayers of this State? It is our duty as representatives of the people in passing laws, to treat all classes alike. The corporation, the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, and all other classes of citizens should be put upon an equal footing. Shall we throw the arms of protection around the corporations and the wealthy moneyed men, who constitute only a small portion of the citizens, and not heed to the wishes of all other classes? It is our duty to pass laws, not for one particular class of men, but in the interest of the whole people. Generally the corporations and other personal property make a net annual return of from five to twenty per cent. The farm and other real estate in Pennsylvania, after deducting insurance, taxes, improvements, repairs and hired labor incident to managing the same, does not yield a net return of more than two and one-half per cent upon the amount invested. In some of the richest agricultural counties of the State the net returns from farms is not more than two and one-half per cent. The Auditor General, in his report of the finances of the State for the year 1886, in recommending a revision of the tax laws, claims that it will be admitted by any one familiar with the subject, that our tax laws are in a mixed and muddled condition, and breed fruitful and endless litigation. Were it possible, all our laws relating to State, county, township and municipal taxation should be revised, codified and put in an intelligent and intelligible shape. It is difficult to determine in many cases what law is upon a given subject. For fifty years acts have been repealed, and others have been amended, until too frequently no one can tell what act is in force and what is not. Others have been drawn in great haste and amended when almost on final passage, and at times the amendments contradict the terms and intent of the original bill. To codify and put in proper shape these acts of Assembly is no easy task, but the demand is almost imperative.

Under these laws more than thirty-five millions of dollars are annually collected, and they personally affect every citizen of the Commonwealth. In many cases they are worse than the laws of a certain Roman Emperor. His were printed in letters so small that they could not be read from the street. Ours can be read without difficulty. There is no trouble with the type, but they are so conflicting in terms, and so obscure in language, that eminent judges differ as to their meaning, and the average lawyer and taxpayer is lost among their mazes. A more just, intelligent and consistent system, distributing the burdens of taxation more equitably between corporations and individuals, could certainly be adopted. No subject more deserving is before the members of the legislatnre. Mr. Justice Paxton in 17 W. N. C., 455, commenting upon our tax laws, says: "Our entire revenue system needs to be remodeled in accordance with the new constitution It has been for many years a disjointed system, subject to frequent and arbitrary changes, in many instances loosely and obscurely worked, making its construction and enforcement matters of no slight difficulty. To re-cast it now in entire harmony with the original law is a serious matter."

Now, Mr. Speaker, no one will deny that great inequalities exist and that some change should be made in our system of local taxation, so that the burdens of local taxation upon real estate will be somewhat removed. If the corporations and other personal property are paying at the present time one-fourth or one-fifth as much tax as real estate, according to the valuation of each class of property, there should be no objection to the passage of a law that will make a more equal division. If the real estate is paying four or five dollars tax to every dollar paid by corporations and other personal property, and the valuation of the one class is about equal to the other, is it reasonable to object to a change tn the system of our local taxation? Why, sir, some of our corporations are almost entirely free from taxation, while their net income is from two to ten times as great as the income derived from real estate. Is it any wonder that real estate has been depreciating in value, and that the owners are pressed down with the burdens of over-taxations and other discrimination? Where one class of property is compelled not only to bear its own burdens, but the burdens of all other classes, is it any wonder that there is a great dipreciation in value.

All classes of property should pays as near as may be, its share of taxe- for all purposes of this Commonwealth; or, at least, our present system of local taxation should be changed so that there will be, as near as possible, an equal division according to the income or value of the respective properties. Judge Paxton, of the Supreme Court, said, in his opinion on the tax law "it is, perhaps, vain to expect that any system of taxation shall produce exact uniformity; it is, however, both reasonable and possible to lay the taxes in such a manner that substantial justice and uniformity shall be the result."

I am not here to defend any particular class of property or persons, but I wish to treat all alike. When I see and know that there are unreasonable discriminations against certain classes, I feel it my duty to advocate some measure that will have a tendency toward removing the objectionable features from our present tax laws.

The Philadelphia City Troop and the Eighth Regiment have been ordered home from Homestead.

*Mr. Joseph Hemmerich*

An old soldier, came out of the War greatly enfeebled by **Typhoid Fever,** and after being in various hospitals the doctors discharged him as incurable with **Consumption.** He has been in poor health since, until he began to take

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Immediately his cough grew looser, night sweats ceased, and he regained good general health. He cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially to comrades in the **G. A. R.**

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

### He Stands By the Record.

It is amusing to hear papers like the *Tribune* say that Mr. Cleveland in his speech at the Notification meeting ran away from the Democratic tariff record and modified the tariff plank of the Chicago platform. The truth is that these papers have falsified that tariff record and misconstrued the tariff plank, or else never understood them.

When Mr. Clevelamd declares that it is not his nor his party's intention to injrue American interests he merely says what is amply proved by the entire record of the Democratic party in its relation to American Industry. All the great industries of the country were started, were invigorated were more than brought through their infancy, were pushed into lusty maturity under Democratic tariffs—just such tariffs as the Chicago platform declares for, as distinguished from the monopolistic fraud that has filled every branch of production with trusts, and blocked every channel of competition with protected combinations.

The tariff organs have been so accustomed to falsely associate the Democratic tariff record with free trade that when Mr. Cleveland does no more than present it in its true character as not injurious to American industrial interests, they declare that he runs away from the record and modifies the platform. He does neither, but nobly stands by the Democratic policy, which, while its purpose is to supply the government with revenue, affords sufficient protection to industry, but confers none of the favors that foster monopoly—*Ex.*

### A Chacen to Visit Cresson. A Stop-over Allowed on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

All tickets to points west of Cresson as well as all coming east of that point are good to stop off. This stop makes a delightful break in the journey, as few points on the system embrace the attractive features of this crowning point of the Alleghenies.

*The shadows* **that fill your life, if you're a feeble, suffering woman, can be taken out of it. The chronic weaknesses, functional derangements, and painful disorders peculiar to your sex, can be taken away. The one unfailing remedy for them is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.**

**It corrects, cures, and builds you up. It improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep and restores health and strength. For periodical pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, weak back, leucorrhea, and all kindred ailments, it's a positive specific—one that is *guaranteed.* If it fails to give satisfaction, in any case, the money paid for it is returned.**

**The great, griping, old-fashioned pills make trouble. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets prevent it. Their's is the *natural* way. Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are prevented, relieved and cured. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take.**


## CANDIDATES CARDS.

List of Candidates to be voted for at the delegate election held Saturday August 6th 1892, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m. Nominating convention Tuesday August 9th.

FOR CONGRESS,
S. P. WOLVERTON,
of Sunbury.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
GUY JACOBY,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
ANDREW L. FRITZ,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
R. G. F. KSHINKA,
of Briarcreek.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
E. M. TEWKSBURY,
of Catawissa.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
CHARLES M. BLAKER,
of Greenwood.


Pimples, Black-heads, Boils, IN FACT.

We must all have new, rich blood, which is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, Dr. LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood, Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the one remedy that can always be relied upon.

Druggists sell it.

THE SELLERS MEDICINE CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## THE COLUMBIAN.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1892.

Camp meeting at Rupert Sunday was largely attended.

This is hot weather for candidates. Fortunately there are but few offices to fill.

According to the statements published last week, the two national banks of Towanda have on deposit nearly $1,500,000.

The members of the Catholic churches of Danville and Bloomsburg will hold a picnic at Rupert on Saturday.

A Towanda lady who bought seven lots at Eaglesmere about nine years ago, for $700, sold them last week for $6,000. A pretty good speculation that.

La Vallette Commandrey Knights of Malta will take an excursion to Central on the B. & S. on Saturday, July 30th. Everybody is invited.

The hot wave reached here on Sunday. The thermometer ranged from 94 to 102 in the shade. It continued until Wednesday night when there was a slight change.

There will be a festival in the grove of Mr. E. M. Laubach, Forks, on the afternoon an evening of Saturday, August 6.

"I would like to sound the praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla over the entire universe," writes Mrs. Longenecker of Union Deposit, Penn.

The dining room at Philips' Cafe has been enlarged by taking out a part of the hall, removing a partition and lowering the floor. New windows have been put in the front.

The Bloomsburg Bazaar company had a big sale on Saturday. They handle horses, wagons, harness, furniture, stocks, or any thing saleable, for a reasonable commission.

C. B. Christman had a large green turtle sent to him last week that weighed 200 pounds. He cut it up and sold it to his customers for soup and steaks.

A union Missionary Service will be held in the Lutheran church next Sunday evening under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society, to be addressed by Dr. Neal, who has recently returned from China.

C. Mears & Son have erected a fire hydrant near their factory, in compliance with the condition imposed by the Town Conncil in exonerating them from town taxes for ten years. The exoneration of this enterprising firm was an act of justice, as their factory is as deserving of such consideration as any other indnstry in town.

Gera Hower died at his residence on Seventh street on Sunday evening, after a long illness. His age was sixty eight years, and he leaves a wife and four children, the latter all grown up. He was born in Locust township and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1881 he moved to Bloomsburg, and has resided here ever since. The funeral took place Wednesday, and the remains were taken to Numidia.

There will be a Union Basket Picnic Excursion under the auspices of the Sunday School of Orangeville to Central Park on Friday, August 5th. all neighboring Sunday Schools and friends along the line are cordially invited, The train will start from Bloomsburg and will leave Orangeville about 8:30 A. M. Should Friday be too inclement the excursion will take place the next day.

A class of the Loyal Temperance Legion, pursuing the regular study of manuals, meets every Friday evening at the home of M. P. Lutz on Tnird street. This class expects to complete the study of the first year before the State convention which meets at Millville on the 17th and 18th of August.

The graduates of this year, who are fortunate enough to be at the convention, will have the great pleasure of receiving their Diplomas from the hand of the National Superintendent, Mrs. Helen C. Seice.

The phenomenal success of Ayer's Sarsaparilla started into existence a host of competitors. This, of course, was to be expected; but the effect has been to demonstrate the superior merits of Dr. Ayer's preparation by a constantly increasing demand for it.

### Lawlessness Leads to Murder.

Lawlessness—the violent interference with the rights of others, in liberty, in property, in life—has had its natural outcome in assassination

The labor leaders at Homestead and Pittsburg will eagerly denounce the shooting of Mr. Frick, and it is not doubted that they sincerely regret, at this moment, the mad act of an irresponsible follower; nevertheless, they will be unable to separate it, in the public mind, from the anarchistic doctrines they have been proclaiming and the riotous revolt against law and safety that they have encouraged or defended.

It was not an American who did this thing. It was an alien to our whole system of liberty and order. And it is quite time for all Americans to take pause and consider to what this foreign system of socialistic madness, of armed revolt and of government by committees inevitably leads. It leads to murder and to anarchy. —*Times.*

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., post office and will be sent to the dead letter office August 9, 1892.

Mr. P. Beyer, Elijah Crumly, Miss May Coston, Mr. J. Wilson Hess, Miss Emma Kline, Miss Minnie Merrel, Mr. Henry Tenner, Mr. Henry Vetter, Mrs. R. A. Wheeler.

Persons calling for these letters will please say they were advertised July 26, 1892. One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

A. B. CATHCART, P. M.

### The Beauty Standard.

The standard of Female loveliness varies greatly in different countries and with individual tastes. Some prefer the plump and buxom type; some admire the slender and sylph-like, and some the tall and queenly maiden. But among all people of the Caucasian race, one point of beauty is always admired—a pure, clear and spotless complexion—whether the female be of the blonde, brunette, or hazel-eyed type. This first great requisite of loveliness can be assured only by a pure state of blood, active liver, good appetite and digestion, all of which are secured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is guaranteed to accomplish all that is claimed for it, or money refunded. If you would have a clear, lovely complexion, free from eruptions, moth patches, spots and blemishes, use the "Golden Medical Discovery."

### Two Harvest Excursions.

VIA THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL R'Y, ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 30TH AND SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1892.

Where the grasses are kissed by the wand'ring breeze,
And the fields are rich with the golden grain;
Where the schooner ploughs through the prairie seas,
To its destined port on the western plain;
Where homes may never be sought in vain,
And hope is the thriftiest plant that grows;
Where man may ever his rights maintain,
The land is as free as the wind that blows.

For further particulars apply to the nearest Ticket Agent, or address John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 486 William Street, Williamsport, Pa.

7-8-12t.

### TOWN TAXES!

Notice is hereby given to the Taxpayers of the town of Bloomsburg by the undersigned, that he is prepared to receive Town Taxes for the year 1892, at his office on second floor of Lockard's Building, corner of Main and Centre street, in said Town of Bloomsburg. Any Tax unpaid at expiration of thirty days from this notice, shall be paid with five per centum penality on the amount added thereto.

J. H. MAIZE,
7-22-4t. Town Treasurer.

### Of Interest to Young Men.

Young men desiring a successful start in business life should write to Palms Business College, 1709 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, for handsome circulars, which will be sent free, provided you name this paper. This institution issues a Life Scholarship for Fifty Dollars, and secures situations for its graduates. This is a rare chance for those who wish to become bread winners.

F. B. Hartman is preparing to erect a dwelling house on West street.

### COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

The members of the Democratic Standing Committee met at the Court House last Saturday afternoon, in pursuance of the call by chairman John R. Townsend, for the purpose of making an apportionment of delegates to the county convention, in the several districts. The following members were present:

Beaver, Jesse Rittenhouse; Benton, John A. Chapin; Bloom, 3rd district, J. R. Townsend; Bloom, 4th district, Lee Harman; Briarcreek, Wm. Ash; Centralia, 2nd ward, John Langon; Centre, A. D. Brader; Conyngham, N., B. J. Doyle; Conyngham, S., Joseph Patton; Conyngham, W., John Heffron; Fishingcreek, L. Beishline; Greenwood, E., Adam Utt; Greenwood W. Eyer Allen; Hemlock, S. W. Girton; Madison, Chas. Fruit; Millville Borougn, Wm. Demott; Montour, Jas. Quick; Mt. Pleasant, F. P. Davis; Orange, J. B. Delong; Sugarloaf S., W. A. Kile.

The chairman stated that if the delegates were apportioned in accordance with the last Governor's vote there would be eighty-six delegates in the convention, which is one or more than is allowed under the rules of the party, and suggested that the township having the lowest approximate vote lose the delegate. Upon examination, it was discovered that at the last gubernatorial election Briarcreek township had cast 161 Democratic votes and Centre 165.

After some discussion, on motion one delegate was taken from the representation of Briarcreek. On motion of B. J. Doyle, of N. Conyngham, and seconded by Chas. Fruit, of Madison, it was resolved to recommend to the next County Convention the advisability of revising the rules of the Democratic party of Columbia County, relative to the representation of election districts, to meet the requirements of the increased number of the same. The meeting then adjourned. The following is the apportionment made, the first column being the old number and the second column the new.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beaver, | 3 | 3 |
| Benton, | 4 | 4 |
| Berwick East, | 2 | 2 |
| Berwick West, | 2 | 2 |
| Bloom 1st District, | 4 | 2 |
| " 2nd " | 4 | 2 |
| " 3rd " | | 2 |
| " 4th " | | 2 |
| Briarcreek, | 3 | 2 |
| Catawissa, | 4 | 4 |
| Centralia 1st W. | 4 | 2 |
| Centralia 2nd W. | | 2 |
| Centre, | 3 | 3 |
| Conyngham N. | 3 | 3 |
| " W. | | 2 |
| " S. | 2 | 2 |
| Fishingcreek, | 4 | 4 |
| Franklin, | 2 | 2 |
| Greenwood E. | 2 | 2 |
| " W. | 2 | 2 |
| Hemlock, | | 2 |
| Jackson, | 2 | 2 |
| Locust, | 4 | 4 |
| Madison, | 3 | 3 |
| Main, | 2 | 2 |
| Millville Borough, | | 2 |
| Mifflin, | 3 | 3 |
| Montour, | 2 | 2 |
| Mt. Pleasant, | 2 | 2 |
| Orange, | 2 | 2 |
| Pine, | 2 | 2 |
| Roaringcreek, | 2 | 2 |
| Scott East, | 2 | 2 |
| Scott West, | 2 | 2 |
| Sugarloaf North, | 2 | 2 |
| Sugarloat South. | 2 | 2 |
| Total, | 81 | 85 |

### Not in the Ghost Business Now.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Near Found du Lac, Wis., there used to be a farm house that was reputed to be haunted," said Chris Booth at the Laclede. "It was an old, deserted, tumble-down affair, in which a pack peddler was once found with his throat cut. One night a party of eight or ten wild young fellows went out to the house determined to capture his ghostship. After spending a couple of hours at the lonely place, and finding no ghost, we started home. We were walking down the railroad tract through a large cornfield, when suddenly a white object sprang out of the corn and rushed toward us, uttering shrieks evidently intended to be appalling. Did we run? Not much. We were out hunting ghosts, and were overjoyed to have one rush up to us. We advanced upon it, and it changed its mind and made good time in the other direction. We captured it and tied it to a telegraph pole. It protested that it was no ghost, but only a Fond du Lac clerk, who had come out to have a little fun with us, and that its hunger for hilarity was now satisfied; but we didn't believe it. We tied it up securely and went on, supposing that another party, some distance behind us, would tie it loose. Instead of that they shot at it a couple of times, then came in and alarmed the town. Four big policemen went out on a handcar and brought it in. It was a terribly cool ghost. A white shirt and a pair of low-cut shoes made rather a scant toilet for a November night in Wisconsin. The young man was furnished with a second-hand pair of pants and permanently retired from the ghost business."

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**

### THE KING'S DAUGHTERS

ORIGIN AND ORGANIZATION OF THE WELL-KNOWN ORDER.

As there is an organization of the King's Daughters in Bloomsburg, the following article from the Philadelphia *Times* will be read with interest:

King's Daughters in a democratic country, where the stars and stripes wave supreme? Yes, hundreds of them, too, in all the States and nearly every city from the Golden Gate to Plymouth Rock, from the Peninsular State to the farthest north. A Maltese cross, a knot of royal purple ribbon, perhaps a tiny silver ring or the pretty violet stationery are about the only outward insignia of the royalty, for the King's Daughters are to be all glorious within, not dwellers in palaces, but simply a sisterhood of service

The name "King's Daughters" has come to have quite a familiar sound to it, but a large majority of people, including many intelligent churchgoers are entirely ignorant of the origin of the society and the character and scope of its work.

ORIGIN OF THE ORDER.

On the back of the little cross which is the seal of the order is engrave "1886," which marks the year of its organization. Sixteen years ago, one winter day there met at the residence of Mrs Margaret Bottome a little band of earnest Christian women prompted by the feeling that they could best glorify God by benefitting their fellow creatures. Long and earnest was the debate on "What shall we do?" "How shall it be done?" "Where shall we begin?"—perplexing questions answered one by one after timely consideration. "They bound themselves together by a triple cord, whose stands were Faith, Hope and Charity, and decided to organize into an order or sisterhood of service, hoping by this closer union to increase their usefulness manifold."

Such is the simple story of the origin of the order of Christian service, called the King's Daughters. From this little circle of ten women who believed that much was to be gained by taking hold of hands has grown a society numbering many thousand.

Little by little around the primary "circle,' now known as the "Central Council," others have formed until the whole world is encircled. Across in merry England and sunny France, in central South America is worn the Maltese cross. Even in Calcutta a King's Daughter labors from day to day with 1,400 little Hindoo children.

AN UNSECTARIAN ORDER.

The non-sectarian character of the order necessarily multiplies its opportunities and enlarges the sphere of its usefulness. It does not attempt to define any creed nor lay down any denominational tenets. Article III of the constitution specifically declares that "any person may become a member of this order whose purposes and aims are in accord with its object(that she will endeavor to develop spiritual life and Christian activity in herself and others), and who holds herself responsible to the King, our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

The largest liberality is allowed in the choice of a field of labor; and it is not a Methodist, Presbyterian or Baptist heart that beats under the little silver cross, but one longing to do some good "in His name."

FORMED INTO TENS AND CIRCLES.

According to the original plan, the various societies as they were formed came to be known by the name of "tens;" but as the work advanced the formation of bands of "tens" gave way to "circles" numbering many more, and sometimes less then ten. The membership fee is ten cents, to be paid annually to the treasurer of the order. The badge of membership is the purple ribbon, or the Maltese cross engraved with the letters I. H. N. bearing the date 1886 on the reverse side, but the wearing of the badge is not obligatory. Indeed there are daughters of the King, poor but precious in His eyes, who cannot afford to buy a cross.

The various mottoes, "Look Up and Not Down" "Look Forward and Not Back" "Look Out and Not In," and since "to look upward is to trust, to look forward is to hope, and to look outward is to feel the woes of others, forgetting our own, and to 'end a hand is only love in action," suggest the great idea of helpfulness which is the inspiration of King's daughters work.

This "helpfulness" has been shown in as many ways as there are circles of young and old, rich and poor, strong and weak King's Daughters. Indeed the "shut ins," as the invalid sisters are known, help as much in their own way as the more active members.

WORKS OF CHARITY.

A "Helping Ten" adopts as its special work ministering to the sick, clothing the naked, feeding the hungry, perhaps giving a cup of cold water to a little one, for no service should be too great nor yet too small for a King's Daughter. The "Missionary Ten" visits the poor, sings in the long hospital ward or carries there a bunch of posies bright. A "Dorcas Ten" sews for a little baby whose mother's fingers are willing but too busy.

With the children fairs, flower missions, fresh air funds, and doll societies are the most popular, but some wear the cross for "nasty tempers," or as another little girl expressed it: "This is to help me mind my mamma."

These are a few out of many examples; but they serve to illustrate the mission of the King's Daughters to attain higher life and to do all things "in his name."

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

**Rheumatism,**

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

**Disordered Liver,**

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

**Impure Blood,**

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

### The Governor's Policy the Best.

From the Pittsburg Post.

Governor Pattison has met every emergency of this disheartening business. Neither life, person nor property has suffered since the matter was subject to his action, while the disturbing elements have calmed down and are open to reason and authority. Go back to 1877 and compare the needless and reckless way disorganized and inefficient troops where thrown into the disturbed district, with the killing and destruction of property that followed—compare these well-remembered events, we say, with the well-considered, well-ordered and self-possessed action of Governor Pattison in the movement now culminating with an efficiency that promises the best results without riot or bloodshed, and we see the advantage of having a man like Pattison at the head of affairs.

### A Little Girls Experience In a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich. and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last winter she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones".—Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at C. A. Kleim's Drugstore.

## BUSINESS LOCALS.

### BRISTOR H.,

is a young stallion, two years old, owned by C. E. Hower of Bloomsburg. He was sired by the celebrated trotter, Frank M., some of whose colts have made great records. His dam is a Morgan mare with three minute record. Bristor H. will stand for the season of 1892 at the stable of C. E. Hower, Bloomsburg. Terms $25.00 tf.

Clearing out Light Suits; a few lef at Lowenberg's

Nice lace straws for ladies and children, 37 cts. at Stohner's.

Wall paper and window curtains at W. H. Brooke & Co.

Hats trimmed free of charge thi month at Stohner,s.

Russet shoe polish at Dentler's 20 cents.

**Female Weakness Positive cure**

TO THE EDITORS:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousand and one ills which arise from deranged female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any lady if they will send their Express and P. O. address. Yours respectfully, DR. W. B. MARCHISI, 93 GENESSEE ST., UTICA, N. Y.

☞ TO THE PUBLIC.

B. W. Jury, a practical builder of many years experience, has located in Bloomsburg, and is now ready to make estimates and take contracts for the erection of buildings either large or small. Office in Columbian Building, 3rd floor, in S. Neyhard's room.

5-20-3m.

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**

Lace straws for 25 cts. at Stohner's

A nobby line of summer shirts at Lowenberg's.

Straw hats, and Flowers all reduced at Stohner's.

Mrs. Stohner has just returned from Phila. with the latest novelty in Summer Millinery.

Mens' shoes in great variety at Dentlers'.

For Wall Paper and Window Shades go to Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

A full stock of ladies, and childrens. Oxford ties at Dentler's.

Get a cheap and stylish hat now at Stohner's. No charge for trimming.

Shoes in fine and medium grades in prices to suit all at Dentler's.

Some very choice wall paper remnants this week large enough to cover rooms 12x14x9. Suitable for all rooms. Decided bargains if they fit your rooms at W. H. Brooke & Co.

A Full line of Childrens' and Misses' shoes at popular prices at Dentlers.'

For a full line of Ladies' Oxford Ties, call at Dentlers'.

Deeds, single and double acknowledgement, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Fifty dozen window curtains just opened on Monday—prices from 25c. to $1.50 each at W. H. Brooke & Co.

A fine crayon portrait given with every $10 worth of goods purchased at J. A. Hess, the shoe dealer.

Window curtains continue to go. Prices from 25c. to $1.50

Are you going to paper your rooms? If so perhaps you can deal better with us than any where else. At least we can tell you what we can do if you give us a chance. W. H. Brooke & Co.

Don't fail to call at J. A. Hess', and examine his fine line of shoes for summer wear, Oxford Ties, etc., before purchasing elsewhere.

No old goods, all new styles. When we secure a bargain our customers have the benefit.

See our large hats for children, only 25 cts., at Stohner's.

Glasses fitted free of charge at J. G. Wells.' All workguaranteed.

Clerical coats in Alpaca etc., at Lowenberg's.

Russet shoes, dark and light, high and low, $3 to $5. at F. D. Dentler's

Pretty straws for children at Lowenberg's.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

THE BEST SALVE in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by C. A. Kleim.

**PURE OLD RYE AND WHEAT WHISKEY.**

We formerly had bonded warehouse room sufficient to store 8,000 gallons of whiskey, which we considered a stock sufficient to meet our trade, but we found however, the demand for our whiskey such, that for us to be able to get a larger stock of old whiskey, we were compelled to increase our storage room and have just completed an Ironclad bonded warehouse with a capacity sufficient to store 20,000 gallons of whiskey.

We aim to sell no whiskey less than one year old and from that on up to the oldest we have in stock except in original packages, thereby giving our patrons the benefit of the age.

What we claim over a great many other distillers:

FIRST, Briarcreek being a rich fertile valley, we are able to get a superior quality of grain to manufacture our whiskey from.

SECOND: Having our flouring mill in connection with our distillery we clean all our grain for distillation over a rigid process of the smutter, thereby, making it as clean as the grain that is ground into flour.

THIRD: We hand mash, double distill our whiskey and then re-distill on a copper distill.

FOURTH: We leach our whiskey well thereby getting out the fusil oil and all impurities, which new whiskey contains.

FIFTH: We use no second-handed barrels, our whiskey is all put in new, clean, Indiana White Oak barrels which is considered the best barrel in the market.

SIXTH: It is a known fact that the hotter whiskey is kept the faster it will age, therefore we heat our bonded ware-house with steam so the thermometer will register 70 degrees, when the temperature is at zero.

We have never distilled any corn, and do hereby guarantee all our whiskey positively pure rye or wheat and for purity and quality we defy competition, and to any person who will find any poisonous drug in our whiskey, put in by us, as it leaves our distillery or sales-room we will forfeit $500.00.

ASH & BRO.,
BRIARCREEK,
6-10-3mo. Col. Co., Pa

**Dr. HOXIE'S CERTAIN CROUP CURE**

Is a wonderful remedy for

**HAY FEVER.**

Its peculiar action on the mucous membranes of the throat, render it also a powerful curative agency in severe attacks of Croup, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. 50 cents. Sold by prominent druggists through the State.

**$6.55 PRESENT FREE!**

Beautiful book containing the latest vocal music full sheet-music plates, handsome cover, including the following gems, unabridged:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Afterwards, | 40 | I've Worked Eight Hours, | 40 |
| Baby's Fast Asleep, | 40 | I Whistle and Wait, | 40 |
| Comrades, | 50 | Love's Golden Dream, | 40 |
| God Bless Our Land, | 25 | Old Organ Blower, | 40 |
| Go Pretty Rose, | 50 | Our Last Waltz, | 40 |
| Guard the Flag, | 40 | Over the Moonlit Sea, | 40 |
| In Old Madrid, | 50 | Sweet Katie Conner, | 40 |
| Mary and John, | 40 | What is Love, | 40 |

We give this book to introduce to you KROUT'S BAKING POWDER And KROUT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

*Unsurpassed for PURITY and STRENGTH.* Your grocer will give you a circular containing additional Premium List with full particulars how to get them free.

ALBERT KROUT, Chemist, Phila.

# M'KINLEY DROLLERY.

## AMAZING EXHIBITION BY THE AUTHOR OF THE TARIFF BILL.

**Appropriateness in the Minneapolis Gathering Which Put Little Ben Up to Be Knocked Down—What the Infamous Tariff Bill Does in Actual Practice.**

The tariff controversy has provoked a great many droll things, but the most amazing exhibition of mingled drollery and effrontery that has marked it was reserved, as it should have been, for the distinguished author of the McKinley bill, and the place chosen for the exhibition was, as it ought to have been, the Republican national convention of 1892. We mean the wonderful body that met at Minneapolis and nominated Harrison and Reid. Major McKinley was made chairman of it, and this was another example of fitness. The presidential contest is to be fought on the tariff question, very largely, and it was in perfect accordance with all the proprieties that the most conspicuous exemplar of a policy which takes three out of every ten drops of productive sweat on a farmer's brow and gives them over to the favored manufacturing class should preside over the deliberations of an assemblage called to indorse this sweat taxing system.

Of course Major McKinley said something about the protective tariff policy. He was expected to, and he did. And this is what, among other things, he said:

"The Democratic party believes in direct taxation; that is, in taxing ourselves; but we do not believe in that principle so long as we can find anybody else to tax. We propose to raise our money to pay public expenses by taxing the products of other nations rather than by taxing the products of our own people."

The meaning of this statement, as explained by similar assertions in his other speeches, is that our protective tariff forces outside nations to pay our taxes and transfers from our shoulders to theirs the burden of paying the expenses of our government. If this were true, then the French protective tariff on American grain compels our western grain raisers to help support the French government, and the German protective tariff on American meats enables the German empire to collect taxes in Missouri and Illinois. Last year we collected $219,500,000 in duties on imported goods. Major McKinley pretends that this money came out of the pockets of foreign nations, but he knows better. He knows that it was added to the price of the $845,000,000 worth of foreign goods we imported, increasing the price just that much and compelling our people to pay $1,064,500,000 for the $845,000,000 worth of foreign goods, so that the $219,500,000 came out of their pockets in the end.

When the McKinley bill reduced the duties on sugar the author of it asserted that this reduction relieved the people of $54,000,000 a year in taxes, and in his Ohio canvass speeches last year he pleaded this relief as a claim on the gratitude of the people. He did not say, as he might, that a Republican tariff had been for twenty-five years taxing the people $54,000,000 a year on one of the necessaries of life, when the government had no use for the money; he contented himself with telling them that they ought to be thankful to the party for its magnanimity in consenting to rob them no longer. But if what he said in Ohio was true, how could that be true which he said at Minneapolis? If the sugar duties had been taking $54,000,000 a year from our own people, how can he have the effrontery to assert that the other protective duties are not paid by the same people?

But this is not the worst of it. If the McKinley tariff did nothing more than collect the government revenue from the people, it would not be so offensive and oppressive. But it does a great deal more. It forces the people not only to supply their government with revenues, but to supply the favored manufacturers with revenues also. We imported and consumed last year $845,000,000 worth of foreign goods, paying on them $219,500,000 in duties to the public treasury; but in the same time we consumed three times that value of protected home manufactures, paying thereon three times $219,500,000 to the favored class engaged in making them. The very relief of the people from sugar duties to the amount of $54,000,000 a year was in this way annulled by the increased duties on other necessaries of life. In fact the favored manufacturers got the $54,000,000, and as much more besides, and every dollar of it came out of the pockets of our own people.—St. Louis Republic.

### A Big Game of Plucking.

In Pennsylvania the robber tariff brings a rich booty into the Carnegie establishments, and the workmen, in whose name the tariff was demanded, naturally want as large a share of the boodle as they can get. But the tariff barons object, first, because they want it all themselves, and second, because, as they have inferentially admitted, if a fair share be paid to the workmen it would make their wages out of all reason too high—so high indeed as to attract general attention to the little game going on at Homestead. The game is not the schoolboy prank of "two plucking one," but the serious business of one plucking 60,000,000.—Lynchburg Virginian.

### Pennsylvania Is Not "Safe."

But the great state of Pennsylvania, with its thirty-two electoral votes, becomes an object of intense interest with its 250 idle mills and from 50,000 to 75,000 anxious workingmen disgusted at a sham protection of labor. That state gave Harrison a plurality of 79,458 over Cleveland in 1888, but it is by no means certain that these figures will not be more than overcome this year by the lamentable failure of the Republican party to fulfill its promises as to wages under protection.—Boston Globe.

## ONE YEAR OF TARIFF.

**Some Figures Which Make Particularly Interesting Reading.**

The first year of the complete operation of the McKinley tariff ended with a net cash balance in the treasury of less than half what it was a year ago, with the net gold in the treasury $3,325,356 less than it was a year ago, and with the imports for the first eleven months of the year $16,000,000 less. The depletion of the treasury and the exports of gold have gone hand in hand with shackled trade and prohibitory duties.

The receipts from customs duties, estimated by Secretary Foster last November at $185,000,000, have reached during the year only $177,883,034, while the receipts from all sources, estimated at $362,000,000, have yielded only $353,955,664. The expenditures have been vigorously held down, but they have exceeded the estimates by $7,000,000 and have reached $344,115,948, without counting any payments to the sinking fund. The surplus for the year, estimated last November at $24,000,000, is less than $9,000,000.

The bonded debt, which was $610,529,120 a year ago, has been reduced to $585,029,330 by the redemption of a part of the 4½ per cent. bonds, but the redemption money has been taken out of the savings of previous years and has reduced the net cash balance to the lowest point it has touched in many years. The amount today is $26,692,377, where a year ago it was $53,893,908. This net cash balance can only be made available in good money by setting off the worn out fractional silver and the bank deposits against the balances of disbursing officers as their only security.

The subsidiary silver in the treasury is $14,224,714, and the general deposits in national banks are $13,148,188. The free gold, which was $130,740,630 only six months ago, is now $114,852,366, and as $100,000,000 is the sum which has generally been considered as set aside for the security of the legal tender notes, only $14,342,366 remains upon which to rest the inverted apex of the broadening pyramid of silver notes issued under the act of 1890. The issues of these notes have now reached $101,712,071, and as the silver bullion which has been piling up in the treasury is useless for their redemption, the government has only 14 per cent. of their value in gold with which to redeem them. The accumulations of silver in coin and bullion have reached the amount of $448,083,161, exceeding the entire stock of gold by more than $100,000,000.

The imports and exports for the entire twelve months of the fiscal year will not be available for some two weeks, but the figures for eleven months indicated a shrinkage in spite of the growth of the country, which bodes no good to the future of foreign trade.

The exports have been large because of the short crops in Europe, and this should have brought gold by the millions to our shores; but exports of gold continue and nothing but the enormous exports of breadstuffs appear to have availed to avert the calamities which the billion dollar congress and the McKinley tariff legislation invited upon the country.—Philadelphia Record.

### How Protection Affects the Farmer.

What is the cause of the scarcity in the west and south? More currency proportionately is needed in these rural communities than in the east because there all payments are made in cash, while here the great majority of debts are paid by bank checks. And yet they cannot keep their currency. It is all drained toward New York or some other city. The reason is that what is usually called the "balance of trade" is against these communities. They buy more than they sell and have to pay the difference in cash. If a man has a wheat crop or a cotton crop to sell he finds no difficulty in getting cash for it. All the marketable products will command cash, but if it takes all that the cotton crop or wheat crop fetches to pay the fertilizer bill, the bill for shoes, clothing, blankets and ironware in the city, no cash comes back to the farm.—Baltimore Sun.

### Ben Will Carry Out the Deal.

President Harrison has withdrawn the nomination of Dr. W. D. Crum as postmaster at Charleston from the files of the senate. This probably means that the president will wait until after the senate adjourns, when he will issue a commission to Dr. Crum without the consent and approval of the senate. As we understand it, had the senate refused to confirm Crum's appointment the president could not have reappointed him during the recess of the senate, but now that he has withdrawn the appointment he will be in a position to carry out his part of the Minneapolis bargain. But we shall see what we shall see.—Charleston News and Courier.

### Doing Its Own Talking.

"The McKinley bill is doing its own talking," said the author of that infamous measure at Minneapolis, and "the McKinley bill is doing its own talking" have harped, parrotlike, the Republican editors all along the line about six times each issue since. Yes, "the McKinley bill is doing its own talking" at Homestead. The boom of cannon and the crack of Winchester rifles in the hands of the Pinkerton Hessians at Homestead was the "McKinley bill doing its own talking." It "talked" there so that not alone McKinley but the workingmen could understand it.—Oskaloosa (Ia.) Times.

### The Tariff Must Be Changed.

But for the immense export of American grain, which was caused by the short crops in Russia and other European countries, grain would be cheaper in this country than cotton. That is, wheat and other cereals would be lower than ever before known. As the crops of Europe are not likely to fail again this year the tariff system must be changed, or the north and west will suffer as the south is suffering from the low price of cotton.—Vicksburg Commercial.

## DESPOILED APARTMENT HOUSES.

**After an Active Career Jim Wallace Came to Grief.**

James Wallace, alias John Scanlan, alias James Parker, alias Farrell, Schneider, O'Brien, etc., has taught the New York police a thing or two. For a year past certainly, and much longer probably, he has been driving about the city in a stylish rig, entering "flats" (apartment houses) with skeleton keys in broad daylight and carrying off plunder in a very quiet and gentlemanly way. And so far at least $20,000 worth of missing property has been traced to his deft fingers.

JAMES WALLACE.

He was an ex-convict, too, well married and living with his wife's folks in pretty good style. When he was brought in Superintendent Byrnes recognized him at once, and so to avoid a double dose of Sing Sing he owned up and named the places where he had pawned his plunder. A vast and miscellaneous pile was soon collected, and every victim of sneak thievery in the city was invited to call, pick out and prove up on his own. The result was somewhat comical.

Wallace is a fine illustration of what appearances will do for a man in a city. He is tall and fine looking, with a very gentlemanly address. So when he drove up to an apartment house and entered with his private key as if he lived there, no one questioned him, and he was only caught by accident. As might have been surmised, he admitted that he lost all the money in gambling.

### The Plucky Redheaded Man.

"I was one of a party of eight once held up by a lone highwayman," said P. J. Martin, a bridge contractor, to a St. Louis reporter the other day. "I was traveling by stage in Montana. The party consisted of two army officers, a speculator, four miners and myself. The stage had been held up pretty frequently, so we all went fixed for trouble. Every man had a brace of six shooters, and we were just aching to have the road agents tackle us. At least we talked that way. We commented very unfavorably upon men who yielded to the demands of the freebooters without a struggle, and promised them a warm time if they tackled us.

"One man had little to say. He was the speculator, a redheaded man with a squint. Finally one of the army officers asked him what he would do if the robbers attacked us, and he replied that he did not know. As we swung around a sharp bend in the road the stage pulled up with a jerk, the driver threw up his hands and almost before we knew it we were looking into the barrel of a Winchester. Well, sir, that lone robber marched us out and stood us up in line with our hands above our heads. Then he threw each man a small sack and made him pull it over his head. We all complied but one. The redheaded speculator pulled his gun and shot the bandit so full of holes that he died before he could touch the ground. Then he climbed up, knocked the driver off the box and drove the stage into the next station with the most crestfallen lot of braggarts aboard that ever wore guns and neglected to use them."

### Has Led an Easy Life.

The famous white horse that cut such a figure in the Cronin trial was almost ruined for everyday purposes by the public curiosity, but has obtained a speculative value and will probably end his days in a circus or side show. Mr. Dinan, the liveryman who owned him, has died since the trial, and Mrs. Dinan, being obliged to sell everything, has very reluctantly parted with the old white horse.

THE CRONIN WHITE HORSE.

It was this horse the assassins used on their midnight trip to Lake View, May 4, 1889, when they concealed the corpse of the murdered Dr. Cronin, and hundreds of people have since visited the stable to see him. Strange to say, however, no one wanted to hire him, and he has lived a life of honorable retirement. He is sixteen years old and in splendid condition. It is an odd illustration of human nature that while no one wants to ride after this horse thousands will pay a trifle just to look at him.

### Strange Stories About Animals.

Here are some animal yarns that are just gaining currency:

A colt with cloven hoofs was born on a farm near Allentown, Pa. A lion in a country circus showing at Norristown, Pa., bit off the tail of his neighbor, the tiger. A Houston county (Ga.) man has a sow six years old that has been the mother of 172 pigs and now has a litter of eleven. The best cow owned by William Stillwagon, at Schoenersville, Pa., ate forty cakes of soap that Mrs. Stillwagon had made and had set out to dry. Half an hour later the cow was found with a stream of froth pouring from her mouth, and she was suffocated. A man at Burlington, N. C., has a dog and a calf that have formed a strange attachment. Lately the dog has been given bread as a diet, and as soon as he gets his ration he hunts up the calf and gives it the bread, which the calf eats and seems to relish. When the calf is fed the dog receives a share of the meal or bran. The only explanation for this attachment is that they have been kept in the same stall for some time.

### Making the Money Fly.

A young man in New Castle, Del., having inherited $8,000 or $10,000, astonished his neighbors by spending $2,100 in three weeks and starting off with another $1,000 in his pocket. He bought among other things two bicycles at $150 each, a diamond ring for $275, eight suits of clothes and several 1,000-mile tickets on various railway lines. In addition to all this he hired a box for the summer at an opera house in Philadelphia.

A woman was recently arraigned before the magistrate in Liverpool for the 200th time. She was fined ten shillings and costs, or ten days' imprisonment.

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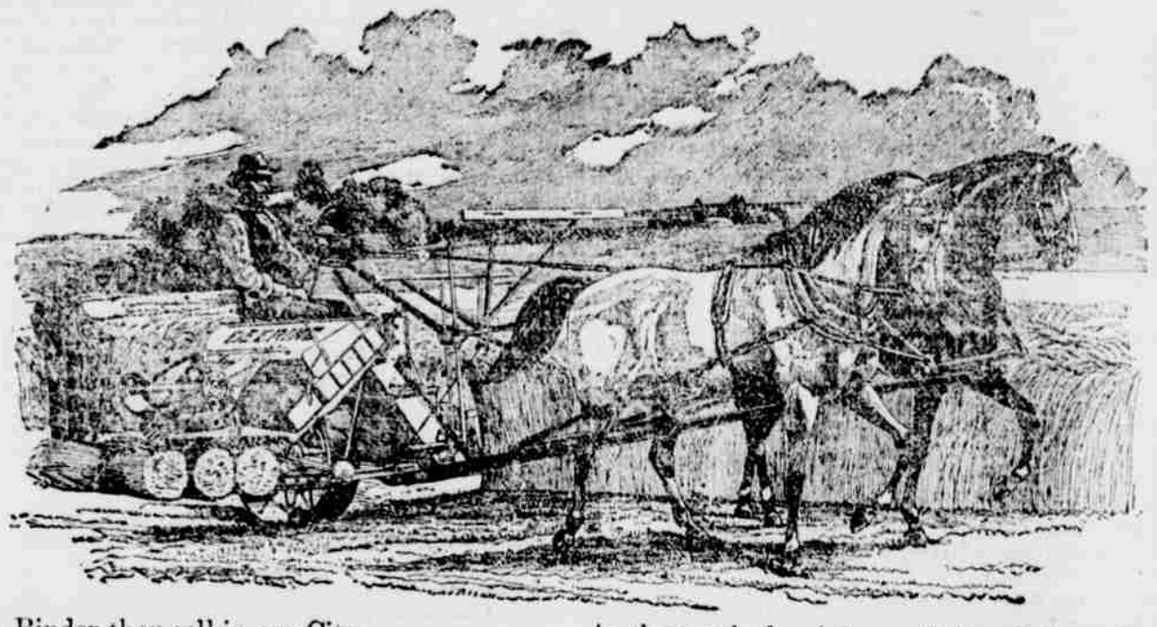

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Large profts to "Dealers" may yield,
But in a contest with Deering's *Great Wonder*
She's not worth a cent in the field.

They said she had beaten the DEERING,
And in "*smiles*" their pleasure revealed;
But at a Jerseytown farm in contest
We drove them right out of the field.

The grain was just ready for harvest,
The land was not hilly or rough;
But one round of the field they were cutting
Convinced them she'd gotten enough.

So they pulled the poor thing to a corner,
"We smiled" at their lack of sound pluck
As they pushed and they pulled, and they twisted
To get the thing up on its truck.

At last they got ready and started
And, as slowly they lower the bars
We turn from that poor vanquished Binder
And "we smile" as we contemplate ours.

There she is, just as proud as a peacock;
She works like a charm in the wheat,
And all rivals who challenge the "DEERING"
Must sooner or later reteat.

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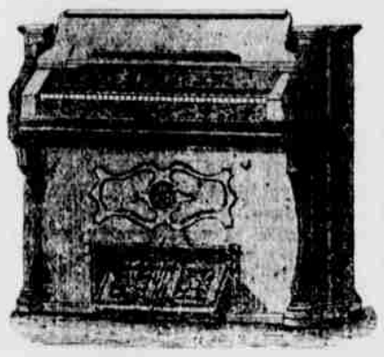

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### TRULY DEMOCRATIC.

**The Innovation in the Manner of Notifying the Party's Leaders.**

It has been the practice to make formal notification of chosen candidates an almost private ceremonial. The only part the people have been permitted to have in a transaction essentially public and directly related to the people has been the after privilege of reading speeches of information and of acceptance. The custom is to be more honored hereafter in the breach than in the observance. In the presence of 15,000 Democrats, Cleveland and Stevenson met the notification committee at Madison Square garden, New York city, and on being duly informed that they had been selected as Democratic standard bearers for the presidency and vice presidency of the United States respectively, made reply in the sight and hearing of the people.

This true Democratic precedent will undoubtedly establish a new rule for like occasions hereafter. Had the traditional custom prevailed this year it would have been more becoming on the part of Mr. Stevenson to remain at his own home and receive within its precincts the ceremonious information whose substance was already in his possession. Inasmuch as what custom has hitherto made almost a private act is now to be a public one; inasmuch as the party, in the magnficent audience that Madison Square garden contained, assisted at the official notification ceremony, Mr. Stevenson did right in going to New York to stand at the side of Grover Cleveland on a glorious Democratic occasion.

On that occasion the first great gun of Democratic success in November was fired. Its reverberation resounded throughout the country. Its joyful clamor will be assurance of victory.—Chicago Herald.

**A Democratic Candidate.**

The man who will probably represent the First district of Kansas in the Fifty-third congress is Hon. Edward Carroll, the Democratic nominee, who has served several terms in the Kansas house of representatives and one term in the senate. Mr. Carroll is a native of Ireland, and is about fifty-five years of age. He is a good deal of an orator, and many of his speeches have been freely copied and widely distributed. Politically he is a fighter "from the ground up," and his election is confidently expected by the Democrats of Kansas.

EDWARD CARROLL.

**Cleveland on the Force Bill.**

In order to satisfy a large number of Virginia Democrats, who seemed to think Mr. Cleveland was seeking to evade placing himself squarely against the force bill, Basil B. Gordon, chairman of the Virginia Democratic committee, wrote the ex-president asking him to explain his position. The following answer was received:

GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, July 9.
Basil B. Gordon, Sandy, Va.:

MY DEAR SIR—Mr. Quincy has forwarded your letter to me. I am a good deal surprised and a little irritated that any one should have been so influenced by antenomination stories as to make it necessary for me especially to declare my position on the force bill.

I improved every proper opportunity to condemn it. I regard it as a most atrocious measure, and I do not see how any Democrat can think otherwise. Yours most truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

—New York World.

**Let Labor Have It All.**

The man who asks for a protective bounty should be compelled to state what he wants it for and exactly how much he needs. If he will not tell he should not have any. If he says he wants it for the benefit of labor, and if congress decides that it has a right to authorize the tax for the purpose specified, it logically follows that congress has a legal right to see that labor gets the tax money that is asked and voted for its benefit. If congress has a right to put twenty dollars a ton tax on iron for the benefit of labor it has a right to see that labor gets every cent out of that twenty dollars.—Erie (Pa.) Herald.

**A Document for the Times.**

Grover Cleveland's message of 1887 is a document for the times. The corruption an idle surplus would tempt has been tempted. Wages are no higher, though the prices of wearing apparel and cutlery have gone up. Taxes upon the homes are higher, and labor troubles—due in many cases to attempted reductions in wages—have been incessant since the McKinley bill passed. In potteries, carpet mills, glass factories, iron working establishments and coke burning regions there have been strikes. Tariff reform is mighty, and Cleveland is its prophet.—Kansas City Times.

**No More Blocks of Five.**

We suppose William Wade Dudley will be chairman of the national Republican committee by proxy. But he will find it impossible to have the Indiana floaters divided into blocks of five, placed in charge of trusted men with the necessary funds, marched to the polls and voted for Harrison, as in 1888. A Democratic legislature has passed an Australian ballot law since 1888 which has put a stop to the "blocks of five" business.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

**Protection Is a Fraud.**

Something like this might happen were the tariff removed. Labor might strike and fail, but it would not bear against the United States the bitter grudge of a promise of protection unfulfilled. It might be beaten, but it would not be swindled. Protection pretends to be a panacea and it is a fraud. The desperate struggles of labor today under a high tariff demonstrate that it is a fraud. —Chicago Herald.


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is a difficult problem with many people because but few articles of food agree with them. The doctor says

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
Dentistry in all its branches, Work guaranteed as represented. Ether and Gas administered or ELECTRIC VIBRATOR and Local Anæsthetics used for the painless extraction of teeth free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO FREAS BROWN)
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
AGENTS AND BROKERS.
—o—
N. W. Corner Main and Centre Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
—o—
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

J. H. MAIZE,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
Room No. 5, Lockard's Building, 2nd floor, Corner Main and Centre Sts.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Liverpool, London and Globe, largest in the world. A liberal share of patronage solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

| | ASSETS. |
|---|---|
| Imperial, of London, | $9,658,477.00 |
| Continental, of New York, | 5,339,981.28 |
| American, of Philadelphia, | 2,491,956.11 |
| Niagara, of New York, | 2,260,479.80 |

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP,
FIRE INSURANCE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Home, of N. Y.; Merchants', of Newark, N. J.; Clinton, N. Y.; Peoples', N. Y.; Reading, Pa.; German American Ins. Co., New York; Greenwich Insurance Co., New York; Jersey City Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, are liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
McCLOSKEY & TRACY, Proprietors.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

CLYDE C. YETTER,
FIRE INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Farm property a specialty. 4-22-1y.

## PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

AFTER MAY 15, 1892.

Trains leave Bloomsburg as follows: (Sundays excepted.)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, etc., 6.10, 11.36 a. m.

For Williamsport, 7.45 a. m., 3.15 p. m. Sunday, 7.58 a. m., 4.28 p. m.

For Danville and Milton, 7.45 a. m., 3.15, 11.15 p. m. Sunday, 7.58 a. m., 4.28 p. m.

For Catawissa 6.10, 7.45, 11.36 a. m., 12.15, 5.00, 6.30 p. m. Sunday, 10.21 a. m. 7.06 p. m.

For Rupert 6.10, 7.45, 11.36 a. m., 12.15, 3.15, 5.00, 6.30, 11.15 p. m. Sunday 7.58, 10.21 a. m., 4.28 7.06 p. m.

Trains for Bloomsburg

Leave New York via of Philadelphia 7.45 a. m., 4.00 p. m. and via Easton 8.45 a. m., 4.30 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.00 a. m., 6.00 p. m.

Leave Reading 11.30 a. m. 7.57 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.21 a. m., 9.28 p. m.

Leave Williamsport 9.50 a. m., 4.25 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 4.25 p. m.

Leave Catawissa 7.06, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.19, 6.10 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 7.45 a. m., 4.25 p. m.

Leave Rupert 6.21, 7.08, 8.27, 1.43 a. m., 1.37, 3.27, 6.19, 11.25 p. m. Sundas, 7.59, 10.12 a. m. 4.22 p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Girard Avenue Station, Phila. (P. & R. R. R.) 3.55, 8.01, 11.27 a. m., 1.37, 3.56, 5.42 7.18 p. m. Sundays 3.55, 8.02, 11.27 a. m., 3.56, 5.42, 7.18 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street Wharf and South Street Wharf.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

Week-days—Express, 8.05 9.00 a. m., 2.00 4.00 5.00 p m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m. 4.15, 5.30, 6.30 p m. Sundays—Express, 8.00 9.00, 10.00 a. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

Returning leave Atlantic City depot, Atlantic and Arkansas avenues. Week-days Express, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 a. m. and 4.00, 5.30 p. m. Accommodation, 4.30, 6.00, 8.10 a. m. and 4.30 p m. Sundays—Express, 4.00, 5.30, 9.00 p. m. Accommodation, 7.30 a. m., 4.00 p. m.

A. A. McLEOD, Pres. & Gen'l Manager. J. C. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

### DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.

| STATIONS. | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northumberland | 6 20 | 1 50 | | |
| Cameron | 6 35 | ... | ..... | 5 40 |
| Chulasky | 6 40 | .... | ..... | 5 55 |
| Danville | 6 48 | 2 12 | 10 26 | 5 56 |
| Catawissa | 7 05 | 2 26 | 10 39 | 6 03 |
| Rupert | 7 12 | 2 31 | 10 44 | 6 25 |
| Bloomsburg | 7 20 | 2 36 | 10 49 | 6 25 |
| Espy | 7 27 | 2 43 | .... | |
| Lime Ridge | 7 34 | 2 50 | ..... | 6 45 |
| Willow Grove | 7 38 | 2 54 | ..... | 6 45 |
| Briarcreek | 7 41 | .... | .... | 6 50 |
| Berwick | 7 48 | 3 04 | 11 12 | 6 58 |
| Beach Haven | 7 54 | 3 10 | 11 18 | 7 04 |
| Hick's Ferry | 8 00 | 3 17 | .... | 7 11 |
| Shickshinny | 8 10 | 3 29 | 11 33 | 7 21 |
| Hunlock's | 8 21 | 3 39 | .... | 7 31 |
| Nanticoke | 8 26 | 3 46 | 11 49 | 7 37 |
| Avondale | 8 30 | 3 51 | ..... | 7 41 |
| Plymouth | 8 35 | 3 56 | 11 56 | 7 46 |
| Plymouth Junction | 8 40 | 4 00 | .... | 7 50 |
| Kingston | 8 45 | 4 05 | 12 03 | 7 56 |
| Bennett | 8 49 | 4 08 | 12 06 | 8 00 |
| Maltby | 8 52 | 4 12 | .... | 8 04 |
| Wyoming | 8 56 | 4 17 | 12 13 | 8 12 |
| West Pittston | 9 01 | 4 22 | .... | 8 17 |
| Pittston | 9 08 | 4 30 | 12 22 | 8 25 |
| Duryea | 9 12 | 4 34 | ..... | 8 29 |
| Lackawanna | 9 16 | 4 37 | ..... | 8 33 |
| Taylorville | 9 25 | 4 45 | 12 35 | 8 42 |
| Bellevue | 9 31 | 4 50 | .... | 8 47 |
| SCRANTON | 9 35 | 4 55 | 12 45 | 8 52 |
| | A. M. | P. M | P. M. | |

SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SCRANTON | 6 00 | 9 50 | 1 35 | 6 07 |
| Bellevue | 6 05 | 9 55 | .... | .... |
| Taylorville | 6 10 | 10 00 | 1 45 | 6 17 |
| Lackawanna | 6 18 | 10 07 | 1 52 | 6 24 |
| Duryea | 6 22 | 10 10 | 1 55 | 6 28 |
| Pittston | 6 28 | 10 14 | 2 00 | 6 34 |
| West Pittston | 6 35 | 10 20 | 2 06 | 6 39 |
| Wyoming | 6 40 | 10 25 | 2 11 | 6 45 |
| Maltby | 6 44 | 10 28 | .... | .... |
| Bennett | 6 48 | 10 32 | 2 19 | 6 49 |
| Kingston | 6 54 | 10 35 | 2 25 | 6 55 |
| Plymouth Junction | 6 59 | 10 39 | 2 29 | .... |
| Plymouth | 7 04 | 10 44 | 2 34 | 7 03 |
| Avondale | 7 09 | 10 48 | 2 38 | 7 07 |
| Nanticoke | 7 14 | 10 52 | 2 42 | 7 12 |
| Hunlock's | 7 20 | 10 59 | 2 50 | 7 20 |
| Shickshinny | 7 31 | 11 09 | 3 01 | 7 30 |
| Hick's Ferry | 7 44 | 11 23 | 3 17 | 7 44 |
| Beach Haven | 7 54 | 11 32 | 3 25 | 7 52 |
| Berwick | 8 02 | 11 40 | 3 33 | 7 58 |
| Briar Creek | 8 09 | .... | 3 40 | .... |
| Willow Grove | 8 13 | 11 50 | 3 44 | 8 02 |
| Lime Ridge | 8 17 | 11 56 | 3 50 | 8 06 |
| Espy | 8 24 | 12 04 | 3 58 | 8 12 |
| Bloomsburg | 8 31 | 12 12 | 4 05 | 8 18 |
| Rupert | 8 37 | 12 18 | 4 12 | 8 25 |
| Catawissa | 8 43 | 12 23 | 4 18 | 8 30 |
| Danville | 8 57 | 12 37 | 4 32 | 8 43 |
| Chulasky | 9 03 | ..... | 4 46 | .... |
| Cameron | 9 07 | 12 46 | 4 51 | 8 58 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND | 9 22 | 1 00 | 5 05 | 9 07 |
| | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | PM |

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

### Pennsylvania Railroad.

P. & E. R. R. DIV. AND N. C. R'Y

In effect May 22, 1892. Trains leave Sunda EASTWARD.

9:45 a. m. Train 14 (Daily except Sunday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 3:00 p. m.; New York 5:50 p. m.; Baltimore, 3:10 p. m.; Washington 4:30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Passenger coaches to Philadelphi Baltimore. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

1:55 p. m. Train 8, (Daily except Sunday,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.; New York, 9:35 p. m.; Baltimore 6:45 p. m.; Washington 8:15 p. m. Parlor cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7:25 p. m. Train 12 (Daily except Sunday) for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10:55 p. m. Baltimore 10:40 p. m. Passenger coach to Philadelphia.

8:22 p. m.—Train 6, (Daily,) for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. m.; New York 7:10 a. m. Pullman sleeping car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

1:10 a. m.—(Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m., Baltimore 6:20 a. m. Washington 7:30 a. m., Pullman Sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4:18 a. m.—Train 16 (Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Baltimore 8:45 a. m. and Washington 10:06 a. m and Pullman sleeping cars to Baltimore, Washington, and Passenger coaches to Baltimore.

WES TWARD.

2:04 a. m.—Train 9 (Daily except Sunday) for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Rochester.

5:10 a. m —Train 3 (Daily,) for Erie, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9:36—Train 15 (Daily,) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1:35 p. m.—Train 11 (Daily except Sunday) for Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Rochester.

5:30 p. m.—Train 1, (Daily except Sunday) Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9:05 4p. m.—Train 21, (Daily,) for Williamspo. and intermediate stations.

THPOUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15—Leaves New York, 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., Baltimore 4:40 a. m., Harrisburg, 8:10 a. m., daily arriving at Sunbury 9:50 a. m.

Train 11—Leaves Philadelphia 8:50 a. m., Washington 7:50 a. m., Baltimore 8:45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1:35 with Parlor car from Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1—Leaves New York 9:00 a. m., Philadelphia 11:40 a. m., Washington 10:50 a. m., Baltimore 11:45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5:30 p. m. with passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p. m., Philadelphia 4:25 p. m., Washington 3:25 p. m., Baltimore 4:50 p. m. (Daily) arriving at Sunbury 9:05 p. m. Through Parlor car from Philadelphia, week days.

Train 9 leaves New York 6:30 p. m., Philadelphia 9:20 p. m., Washington 7:40 p. m., Baltimore 8:45 p. m., (Daily except Saturday,) arriving at Sunbury, 2:04 a. m. with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches from Washington and Baltimore.

Train 3 leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:30 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., (Daily,) arriving at Sunbury 5:10 a. m., with Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

SUNBURY HAZLETON, & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD, AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday)

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10:00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:48 a. m., Wilkes Barre 12.10 p. m. Hazleton 12:15 p. m., Pottsville 1.25 p. m.

Train 11 leaves Sunbury 5:35 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:26 p. m., Wilkes-Barre 7:50 p. m. Hazleton 7:56 p. m. Pottsville 9:05 p. m.

Train 8 leaves Wilkes-Barre 7:25 a. m. Pottsville 8:00 a. m., Hazleton 7:10 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 8:47 a. m., Sunbury 9:40 a. m.

Train 10 leaves Pottsville 1:50 p. m. Hazleton 3:04 p. m. Wilkes-Barre 3:12 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4:31 p. m., Sunbury 5:15 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:48 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 12:10 p. m.

Train 26 leaves Wilkes-Barre 5:10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:39 p. m., Sunbury 7:30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

### BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN R. R

Taking effect MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1890.

| | SOUTH. | | | NORTH. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| STATIONS. | Ar. P. M. | Ar. P. M. | Ar. A.M. | Lv. A.M. | Lv. P. M. | Lv P. M. |
| Bloomsburg | 6 48 | 12 10 | 7 15 | 8 35 | 2 35 | 6 40 |
| Main Street | 6 48 | 12 04 | 7 07 | 8 42 | 2 42 | 6 47 |
| Irondale | 6 16 | 12 00 | 7 04 | 8 45 | 2 45 | 6 50 |
| Paper Mill | 6 08 | 11 52 | 6 56 | 8 53 | 2 53 | 6 58 |
| Light Street | 6 05 | 11 49 | 6 53 | 8 56 | 2 56 | 7 01 |
| Orangeville | 5 51 | 11 38 | 6 43 | 9 06 | 3 07 | 7 08 |
| Forks | 5 45 | 11 32 | 6 38 | 9 15 | 3 17 | 7 20 |
| Zaner's | 5 42 | 11 24 | 6 30 | 9 20 | 3 20 | 7 24 |
| Stillwater | 5 37 | 11 19 | 6 25 | 9 27 | 3 25 | 7 29 |
| Benton | 5 28 | 11 10 | 6 16 | 9 37 | 3 33 | 7 39 |
| Eaton | 5 25 | 11 05 | 6 11 | 9 41 | 3 38 | 7 44 |
| Cole's Creek | 5 20 | 11 02 | 6 09 | 9 44 | 3 42 | 7 48 |
| Sugarloaf | 5 10 | 11 17 | 5 57 | 9 48 | 3 46 | 7 52 |
| Lacoaxie | 7 12 | 10 50 | 5 40 | 9 53 | 3 50 | 7 57 |
| Central | 6 55 | 10 33 | 5 13 | 10 08 | 4 00 | 8 07 |
| Jamison City | 5 10 | 10 00 | 5 10 | 10 10 | 4 05 | 8 10 |
| | Lv. | Ar. | Ar. | Ar. | Ar. | |
| | P. M. | P.M. | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P |

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

## FOR SALE.

Desirable vacant lots and a number of good houses and lots in Bloomsburg, Pa The best business stand in Bloomsburg. A very desirable property containing 19 acres and first class buildings with good will in a business worth $1200 to $1500 per year at Willow Grove.

Dwellings in Espy, Orangeville and Beach Haven. A large number of farms in Columbia County, one in Luzerne County, one in Virginia. Two Country Store Stands in Columbia County and one in Luzerne County. A water power planing mill, dry dock and lumber yard and sheds in Beach Haven, Pa. Also 10 acres of good farm land at same place, by M. P. LUTZ & SON, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, BLOOMSBURG, PA. tf.

## MUSIC LESSONS.

Chas. P. Elwell, for the past three years a student in Boston, is giving lessons on piano and violin. Both taught in the best methods, piano in New England Conservatory method, violin according to the German school.

"The Yeddo straw hats" newest and lightest hat made at Lowenberg's.

WANTED. Respectable family having no young children of their own to board a little boy for $2.co per week and give attention to his moral training. Address Children's Aid Society, 127 So. 12th St., Philada., Pa.

## EQUESTRIAN LIVERY.

Charles E. Hower has opened a livery stable at the rear of his premises on Third street, where he keeps saddle horses to hire. He has five head, well broken, safe for ladies and children. Thus far he has been well patronized. He will accompany those who are just learning to ride, if desired. tf.

An elegant line of neck wear at Lowenberg's.

## Fashionable Livery.

The well known horseman has opened a fashionable livery in connection with his boarding stable at the Exchange Hotel Stables, where fine turnouts can be obtained, single or double. He has well broken and safe saddle and driving horses for ladies, all at reasonable rates. Orders left at the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention. Drivers furnished when desired.

tf W. A. HARTZELL, Proprietor.

## Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at C. A. Kliem's Drug Store.

**The plague of breaking lamp-chimneys is abroad in the land. There are two sorts of chimneys; brittle and tough. Ninety-nine in a hundred are brittle. The worst are imported from Germany. The best are Macbeth's "Pearl-top" & "Pearl-glass."**

**Two sorts as to workmanship; fine and coarse. The fine are Macbeth's "Pearl-top" and "Pearl-glass." The coarse are rough and out of proportion; misfits and misshapen; they do not make a good draft; they smoke.**

**Two sorts as to glass; transparent and gray. "Pearl-top" and "Pearl-glass" are clear, fine and tough—not tough against accident—tough against heat.**

**Call for "Pearl-top" or "Pearl-glass" chimneys.**

**Pittsburgh, Pa, GEO. A. MACBETH CO.**

Some one has said that a bargain is an article sold under its real *value*. Some advertisers are not believers in this theory or are as economical of the truth as they are with their bargains.

But "an honest tale speeds best being plainly told." This is our purpose in offering *Wall paper* bargains. They are bargains because they are as we represent them, full length, full weight, bona-fide goods.

We know one instance of a bargain in wall paper which after it was on the walls lead pencil marks showed through. Whose was the bargain?

Come and see us before buying elsewhere.

W. H. BROOKE & Co.

## WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1892.

Senator Hill does not as a rule dignify with a denial any of the numerous "fakes" published about him in republican papers, and he did not authorize me to deny the latest, that he was contemplating an early resignation from the Senate, but anyone at all acquainted with the character of the man should know that he would not have used a republican paper, or in fact any paper at all to have made the announcement, even if he actually did intend to resign. There are other reasons which make it certain that Hill has no present intentiou of resigning, but I am not at liberty to give them at this time. There is, however, one thing that may be said for the special benefit of those who predicted differently. Senator Hill proposes taking a very active part in carrying New York for Cleveland and Stevenson and in electing a democratic legislature, which will elect Senator Hiscocks successor, and his activity is not to be on paper, but on the stump in every section of the State.

This will probably be the last week of the present session of Congress, unless there shall be a dead lock between the House and Senate on the World's Fair appropriation, and that is not regarded by those who ought to be best informed as probable. A member of the House Appropriation bill said this morning that he did not think the attempt of the republicans to make political capital out of the democratic opposition to the appropriation would influenece any votes when the question comes up again on the report of the conference committee to the House, but that those democrats who voted against it on Constitutional grounds would be satisfied with having put themselves on record and would not fillibuster in anyway to prevent the House receding from its previous position, if those favoring the appropriation can muster a majority, and it is generally believed that they can-

As soon as the World's Fair appropriation is disposed of the House will be ready to adjourn, and unless the anti-option bill, now before the Senate, shall prove a stumbling block, the Senate will raise no objection. The supporters of the anti-option bill in the Senate say that it has been demonstrated that they are in a majority and that they intend to pass the bill before adjourning, but the opposition is very determined minority and they say they will talk all summer, if necessary to prevent a vote being taking on the bill. There is good deal of "bluff" in both statements, and if the World's Fair appropriation be disposed of the very warm weather will do the rest, and adjournment may be looked for at once.

Lots of silly twaddle has been sent out from Washington during the last two or three days about the democratic Senators having agreed to aid Senators Cameron and Quay to bring about the rejection of the nomination of Mr. Shiras, of Pennsylvania, in the hope that the vacancy might eventually be secured by a democrat. It is all rot. A member of the Judiciary committee said on the subject: "There has been no agreement among democrats, and the committee in defering action on the nomination at the request or the Senator from Mr. Shiras' State only acted in accordance with precedent. As no charges have been made against Mr. Shiras I expect to see his nomination confirmed this week."

Col. Oates, chairman of the Pinkerton Investigating committee, has only one arm, but he has nerve enough for a man with a dozen arms, and it was not surprising therefore that when John Devlin, one of the Knights of Labor executive committee, intimated to him that he had favored the Pinkertons in their examination that he should have responded with language which always means fight in Col. Oates' section, and he would have followed it up with a blow had Devlin not been taken away.

So much has been said about the opposition to Mr. Cleveland among those democrats who favor free coinage and of threats being made by them of bolting the ticket, that I went to Representative Bland, of Missouri, who during the several silver contests of the present session was everywhere recognized as the leader of the silver democrats, just before he left Washington to do a little campaign work, in search of information. He said in answer to question: "Yes, we silver democrats were disappointed, and we are still a little mad, too' about our second defeat: but not one of us has ever had the remotest idea of bolting the ticket of our Party. I expect to take the stump for Cleveland and Stevenson, and, I expect that every democrat who voted for free coinage will do the same."

Mr. Harrison succeeded in convincing the democratic members of the House committee on Foreign affairs of the necessity for railroading through the House the bill authorizing him to retaliate upon Canadian vessels for Canadian discriminations against American vessels, and the same bill, after statement made by members, of the Foreign committee, in executive session, was unanimously passed by the Senate, although a number of democratic Senators doubted the wisdom of placing such autocratic power in the hands of the President.

**THE MOST RELIABLE**

To correct the **constipated habit,** remove **sick-headache,** relieve **dyspepsia,** to purify the blood, cure jaundice, liver complaint, and biliousness, Ayer's Pills are unequaled. They are an excellent after-dinner pill, assisting the process of digestion, and cleansing and strengthening the alimentary canal. When taken on the invasion of a cold or a fever, they effectually prevent further progress of the disease. Being sugar-coated and purely vegetable, they are the best

**Family**

medicine, for old and young. Ayer's Pills are indispensable to soldiers, sailors, campers, miners, and travelers, and are everywhere recommended by the medical fraternity. Dr. J. W. Haynes, Palouse, W. T., writes: "Ayer's Pills are the most evenly balanced in their ingredients, of any I know of."

"For more than twenty years I have used Ayer's Pills as a corrective for torpidity of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and to ward off malarial attacks, and they have always done perfect work."—E. P. Goodwin, Publisher *Democrat*, St. Landry, La.

"I was master of a sailing vessel for many years, and never failed to provide a supply of Ayer's Pills, for the use of both officers and men. They are a safe and reliable

**Cathartic**

and always give satisfaction."—Harry Robinson, 52 E. Pearl st., Fair Haven, Conn.

"For a long time I was a sufferer from stomach, liver, and kidney troubles, and having tried a variety of remedies, with only temporary relief, I began, about three months ago, the use of Ayer's Pills, and already my health is so much improved that I gladly testify to the superior merits of this cathartic."—Manoel Jorge Pereira, Oporto, Portugal.

**Ayer's Pills**

PREPARED BY

**Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.**

**Every Dose Effective.**

## For the Mountains and by the Seaside.

A drowsy August afternoon, the light shimmering through the dense leaves of the broad spreading beech-trees; a figure lying upon the grass holding in his hand a Magazine—not too heavy—just heavy enough for easy holding—the COSMOPOLITAN, for August; just the sort of reading matter for a midsummer afternoon—full of attractive illustrations; scenes and life in the far off Phillipine Islands, with an experience of an earthquake; photographs of the Atlantic Beach accompanying a charming sketch of Jersey's "Salt-Water Day," by Hamlin Garland; charming Spanish bits by the artist Chase; lovely vistas, and enticing groves, illustrating a California Farm Village, in which Col. Fitzsimmons describes the growth and development of a model community of fruit farms. Of the fiction, Henry James' "Jersey Villas" makes delightful midsummer reading and there is an odd story of Southern Life, while Curiosities of Musical Literature will furnish a half-hour's entertainment for every lover of music. English high society is always an interesting subject when discussed by one who is of it, and knows it thoroughly. Henry Arthur Herbert of Mucross, formerly an Officer of the Guards and an M. P., gives in an entertaining way the cause of the revolution which has taken place in the society of London during the past thirty years. Even Murat Halstead's description of the Convention at Minneapolis is breezy and bright, and the beautiful photographs which illustrate an article on Bridges and Bridge Building would attract a very unscientific reader. The one heavy article of the number is that of the famous English writer on Evolution, St. George Mivart. It is a part of the discussion in which he seeks to harmonize the principles of Evolution with the doctrines of Christianity—one of the most important series of papers ever produced in a Magazine, and attracting the widest attention among religious and scientific minds, both in England and this country.

## Like Silver Threads Among the Gold.

From the Milwaukee Journal.

It takes a sudden jerk to first convince us that we are getting old.

## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of Phillip Miller, deceased.*

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to distribute the money in the hands of John B. Casey, trustee, to creditors and parties entitled thereto will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Friday, August 19th, 1892 at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons having claims upon said fund must appear and present the same, or be debarred from any share of said fund.

GEO. E. ELWELL, Auditor.

## PROPOSALS FOR ABUTMENTS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Commissioner's office in Bloomsburg, Pa., until Saturday, August 13th, 1892 at 12 o'clock noon for the erection of the Abutments of a new bridge located in Briarcreek near Fairchilds. Bids for mason work to be by the perch. All stone to be of good size and quality, to be well bedded and laid in good mortar of sharp sand and lime, and to be approved by the Commissioners. The Commissioners reserve the rights to reject any and all bids.

JESSE RITTENHOUSE, B. F. EDJAR, C. L. SANDS, } Commissioners.

Attest, C. M. TERWILLIGER, Clerk 7-29-3t.

**What is CASTORIA**

**Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.**

**Castoria.**

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

**Castoria.**

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*,

**The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.**

**Elys Cream Balm For CATARRH**

**THE POSITIVE CURE.**

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.

**Wood's Phosphodine**

**The Great English Remedy.**

Before and After.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of *Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.* Been prescribed over 25 years in thousands of cases; is the *only Reliable and Honest Medicine known.*

Ask druggist for WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. *One will please, six will cure.* Pamphlet in plain sealed, envelope 2 stamps. Address. THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO. 131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Bloomsburg by Moyer Bros., J. H. Mercer, C. A. Klein, G. A. McKelvy and all responsible druggists everywhere.

## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

*Estate of Rosanna Runyon deceased.*

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, to distribute the fund in the hands of the administrator to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, August 13th, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. When and where all persons must appear and prove their claims, or be debarred from any share of said fund.

ROBERT BUCKINGHAM, Auditor.

7-15-4t.

**RELIEF FOR HAY FEVER.**

**DR. HOXSIES' CERTAIN CROUP CURE**

Has a peculiar and direct action on the membranes of nose and throat. Hay Fever, Croup, Diphtheria, coughs and Colds are cured as by no other remedy known. 50 cents.

**A. P. HOXIE, Buffalo N Y., M'f'g'r.**

## THEY SELL WIND.

**A Great and Curious Trade That Has Sprung Up of Late Years.**

"Leave orders for oxygen under the door" is the odd legend that greets the eye in the second floor hall of an upper Broadway building. The door in question leads to the living apartments, to use a complimentary plural, of the dealer in oxygen. His office is the front hall room on the same floor, sufficiently cramped quarters for one whose stock in trade is of so expansive a nature. He is one of a great many persons whose business it is to purvey wind, sweetened and otherwise, to the inhabitants of this town.

The sale of invisible and almost intangible and imponderable merchandise is one of the most curious of the many strange business developments of this great community. You may buy bottled gasses as you buy bottled beer, and have them delivered at your house as newspapers, or soda, or fresh vegetables are delivered. Oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and carbolic acid are sold daily as boots and shoes are sold. One factory sells 80,000 feet of oxygen per month, and keeps on hand nearly that quantity in storage tanks. That volume of the gas weighs more than a ton and a quarter. Several other concerns sell nearly as much more, and a large quantity of hydrogen is sold to go with it for use in producing the lime light at theaters, lectures and clinics. Besides this, oxygen and hydrogen are sold in mixtures of various proportions, and a great volume of nitrous oxide or laughing gas is sold to dentists, surgeons and hospitals.

Not only are gasses sold in large quantities to local consumers, but they are sent by express all over the country. Laughing gas, in particular, has an enormous sale in various parts of the United States, and is also shipped to the most remote parts of civilized South America. The express companies handle this peculiar freight without special charge, and the makers say that accidents never occur.—New York Sun.

### Toothpicks.

Polite folks are abolishing the use of toothpicks. They are used neither as a sideboard decoration nor as a centerpiece for the table. Neither are they served with the after-dinner coffee. It is not polite to pick the teeth at table; it is rather the act of a scavenger, even if the face and mouth are covered by a napkin, as some people seem to think is correct. Really refined people suffer pain rather than to offend in this manner. A person might just as well brush the teeth at a meal, and it would be quite as agreeable a diversion. The toothpick is properly an article of toilet and for the bath-room and the dressing-room, and not for the dining room. People do not clean their nails at the table, which would be far more preferable than the opening of cavernous mouths. The whole thing panders to a low taste instead of a refined one, and it is high time to abolish an obnoxious custom.

**YOU CAN ENJOY LIFE**

NO CURE

If you want to. Life is just what you have a mind to make it. You may have started wrong and the abuses self-inflicted, you have suffered, may have un-nerved and un-manned you, and the medicines you have taken to no purposes, discouraged you till there seems to be no hope this side of the grave. But—no matter, THERE IS HOPE. WE KNOW IT—There is one remedy—just one—that NEVER FAILS, and that is

**BRAINOLINE.**

It has cured thousands of hopeless sufferers. It will cure you if you will give it a trial. One dollar will bring you a box by mail, securely sealed, and start you on the road to renewed manhood. Six boxes—enough for any case—$5. Order one box at a time if you wish (one box has cured severe cases) and when you have had four we will send you two more for a dollar. If it fails to cure—and we will take your word for it—we will REFUND YOUR MONEY. Send for sealed particulars, FREE.

NO PAY

**STANLEY MEDICINE CO., 62 S. Main St. WILKES-BARRE, PA.** (Star Drug Store.)

**LOWENBERG'S CLOTHING!**

**SUMMER ANNOUNCEMENT!**

BLACK AND BLUE CHEVIOTS.

SUMMER SEASON 1892.

DOUBLE BREASTED SACKS AND CUTAWAYS.

LADIES SHOULD SEE THE PRETTY SUITS FOR CHILDREN.

THE LATEST COLLARS, NECK TIES, DRESS SHIRTS, NIGHT SHIRTS &c.

THE FINEST LINE OF FALL PANTS IN TOWN.

Call and examine and see for yourselves that

**LOWENBERG'S**

is the right place to buy your Clothing,